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Suzuki to Quit **Amid Struggle** For Party Helm

By Tracy Dahlby TOKYO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki made the surprise announcement Tuesday that he

would soon resign.

Mr. Suzuki said he planned to step down as president of the Lib-eral Democratic Party, a post that carries with it the premiership, amid a heated struggle for the par-

amid a heated struggle for the party leadership.

Mr. Stranki, 71, said in a written
statement that he would resign "to
sweep away the bad faith and hard
feelings" touched off by feuding
among key party factions in advance of elections for party president scheduled for Nov. 26.

The appropresent stumped po-

The announcement stunned po-irtical analysis here who had considered Mr. Suzuki the odds-on favorite despite mounting criticism within party ranks of his 27-month-old administration. It sent senior party bosses into a round of hasty negotiations behind the scenes to select a possible successor from among prominent Liberal Democratic Party members. It was not immediately clear, however, how or when a successor would be chosen or when Mr. Suzuki's resignation would take effect.

Mr. Suzuki, who had been expected soon to make his candidacy official, said he decided to step aside to bring "fresh, new leader-ship" to a badly divided party. Ac-cording to political analysts here, however, the move may aggravate the bickering as factional party leaders vie to strengthen their

sharpest escalation of fighting in more than two months, official

In West Beirut, there were no se-

curity sweeps by Lebanese soldiers

for the first time in eight days.

There was no explanation from the

army why the operation, in which

496 people have been arrested, was

an early-morning impromptu in-

spection of army posts in Beirut and the suburbs and "expressed

his satisfaction with the outcome

of the army's operation," a spokes-

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Waz-

zan summoned the military pro-

secutor to report on the operation,

in which huge areas of West Beirut

were sealed off while soldiers con-

fiscated hundreds of tons of weap-ons and detained people who

Later, Mr. Gemayel met at the

presidential palace in suburban Baabda with Frank C. Carlucci, a

U.S. deputy defense secretary, Lebanese military leaders and rep-resentatives of the U.S., French,

and \ Italian peacekeeping con-

ing the fighting in the eastern Be-kan Valley said that Syrian troops

An Israeli communiqué report-

lacked proper documents.

. 14.

President Amin Gemayel made

Syrian and Israeli reports said.

losing its grip of the Diet, or par-liament, where it commands abso-lute majorities in both houses. The Liberal Democrats hold 287 of the 511 seats in the lower house, where

most key business is done. Mr. Snzuki has come under blistering attack in recent months

bistering attack in recent months
by the party's "anti-mainstream"
forces, a group of factions that
control roughly one-third of the
party's strength in the Diet.

While lacking enough votes to
challenge Mr. Suzuki's rule, they
have castigated him for his alleged
mability to prune Japan's bulging
government deficits and to help
soark recovery of the country's inspark recovery of the country's in-

creasingly sinegish economy.

Leading the onslanght have been Toshio Komoto, 71, and Shintaro Abe, 58, two key economic cabinet ministers, who have been widely regarded as potential frontrumners for president of the Liberal Democratic Party. Anoth-er "anti-mainstream" leader. Ichiro Nakagawa, who also serves on the Suzuki cabinet, is as yet the

only publicly declared candidate.

By suddenly relinquishing pow-er, Mr. Suzuki has forced the party's mainstream leadership, to which he belongs, to recalculate its own election strategies quickly. The political equation has been complicated, however, by the posi-tion of Kakuei Tanaka, a former prime minister who is widely re-puted to have helped install Mr. Suzuki in office in July 1980.

I for his alleged involvement in the Lockheed bribery scandal,

scale July 22 artillery and air at-tacks on Syrian and PLO targets in

Syria, in a military communiqué distributed by the state-run news agency SANA, accused Israel of

violating the cease-fire in Yanta by

opening fire with machine guns

port mentioned casualties.

Neither the Syrian nor Israeli re-

At the town of Elkhana on the

Israeli-occupied West Bank on Tuesday, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel told more than

1,000 Americans at a United Jew-

ish Appeal gathering that Presi-dent Ronald Reagan's Middle East

peace plan would turn the West Bank into another Lebanon.

calls for a freeze on Israeli settle-

ment of the West Bank and Gaza

Strip and eventual full autonomy

in federation with Jordan.

for Palestinians in the West Bank

Mr. Sharon said the proposal

would endanger Israel because it would lead to a situation in which

the PLO, which remains commit-

ted to Israel's climination, would

establish a strong presence on the

Robert J. McCartney of The

Yasser Arafat the PLO chair-

Washington Post reported from Am-

■ Animan Talks Unproductive

Mr. Reagan's peace initiative

eastern Lebanon.

Israel and Syria Report

Bekaa Valley Fighting

BEIRUT -- Israeli tanks and ar-mon about 30 miles (48 kilome-

tillery exchanged fire with Syrian ters) southeast of Beirut. It de-

and Palestinian forces Tuesday in scribed the four-hour exchange as Lebanon's Bekaa Valley in the the heaviest fighting since large-



Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki of Japan leaving his office on Tuesday after it was announced that he would soon step down.

leads the party's largest faction even though he was forced to give up official party membership following his indictment. This power-ful political kingmaker has, in the past, favored Yasuhiro Nakasone, 64, who heads the smallest faction in the Liberal Democratic mainstream, as a possible candidate for

the party's top job.

Political analysts here say that it is too early to predict whom Mr. Tanaka will throw his weight behind, although some suggest that he may be leaning toward a senior politician more closely aligned with his own faction. Mr. Suzuki, whose faction ranks second to Mr. Tanaka's in size, is also expected to have have an important say in selecting his successor because of what is widely viewed here as his

statesmanlike decision to resign in the best interests of the party.

Analysts have not ruled out the possibility that Takeo Fukuda, who lost the premiership in 1978, might attempt to turn the turnoil to his advantage with a political comeback. At 77, Mr. Fukuda remains a vigorous, shrewd party veteran with a large following in

Senior party officials, represent-ing all factional shadings, met Tuesday night to discuss the selection of Mr. Suzuki's successor. If intraparty negotiations, which are expected to continue for the rest of the week, go smoothly, a new party boss, and hence prime minister, might be chosen in a matter of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Gdansk Clashes Go On; Shipyard Is Militarized WARSAW - As police battled

Solidarity supporters in the second day of noting and strikes in Gdansk Tuesday, the Polish au-thorities announced the militarization of the port's Lenin Shipyard, state television reported.

The television said 148 persons had been detained in Gdansk in protests against the Polish parliament's dissolving of the independ-ent trade union Solidarity Friday. Militarization of a workplace

means that a worker's refusal to work or to follow orders can result in a court martial. After the imposition of martial law in Poland in December, the media, railways, collieries, steelworks and other key industrial plants were militarized

Crowds fought riot police in Gdansk and marched on Communist Party offices Tuesday after thousands of shipyard workers, shouting, "Solidarity will win," held their second eight-hour strike to revive the outlawed trade union.

Witnesses said police dispersed about 1,000 persons who had gathered outside the shipyard, then fired tear gas, water cannon and smoke bombs when the crowd regrouped and surged toward the nmunist Party headquarters. Police sealed off the square in

front of the shipyard.

The rioting continued at 6:30
P.M. when Western journalists left the area to report from Warsaw. It is the worst street fighting since riots and protest swept Gdansk and other Polish cities Aug. 31, the anniversary of the founding of Sol-

A leaflet circulated among workers urged them to repeat the stoppage every day "until Walesa appears in the shipyard." Lech Walesa, Solidarity's leader, has been in detention since Decem-

ber's imposition of martial law. Workers going from the Lenin Shipyard at the 2 P.M. shift change were cheered by about 2,000 onlookers, chanting, "Long live Walesa" and "Bravo workers." Some workers leaving the ship-yard said that they had been dismissed for going on strike and that nearly all workers had joined the

said. "We are holding ourselves up. The most active are the young ones. The older ones don't work, but their attitude is passive agree-

Witnesses said two workers took blue paint and changed the name of the workplace from "Lenin Shipyard," to "Solidarity Shipvard." Portraits of Mr. Walesa and Pope John Paul II hung over the entrance gates.

Some workers said an underground committee had appealed for a general strike through the

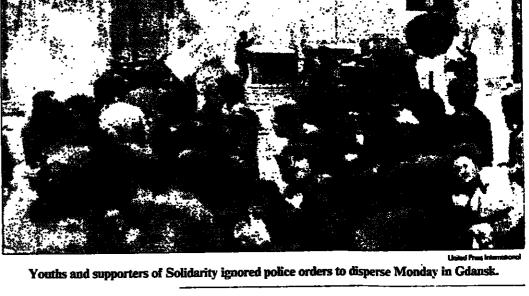
Gdansk region.

Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, said in Warsaw Tuesday that eight shipyards and facto-ries in the area of Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot had gone on strike Monday and that police had fought with youths and onlookers late into the night.

Journalists reporting from Gdansk drove to nearby cities to breach a communications blackout in its second day. Szczecin, the northwest Baltic port, which was also cut off, was reported to be

Witnesses said Tuesday that the strike in Gdansk began at 6 A.M. when the first shift arrived and ended at 2 P.M. as had Monday's. A similar protest was reported in Gdynia.

The strikers plan appears to be to halt work by about 10,000 workers on the first shift, allowing the second shift of about 5,000 to 6,000 workers to function normal-



Russia Vows **Full Support** Of Jaruzelski

MOSCOW - Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov said Tuesday that Polish "counter-revolutionwere "doomed to failure" and pledged the Kremlin's "full support and assistance" to the Polish authorities.

Marshal Ustinov's pledge was contained in a message to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the highest ranking of the Polish martial-law authorities, on the 39th anniver-sary of the modern Polish Army. message was published in the

Publication of the message coincided with the outbreak of strikes in the northern Polish city of Gdansk. Marshal Ustinov's mesage, however, made no mention of the latest developments in Poland, and it appeared that the timing of the message was coinciden-

The Soviet media have not reported the latest strikes in Poland, which were held in response to the Polish parliament's vote last Friday to outlaw the independent

trade union, Solidarity. A Western diplomat speculated that Marshal Ustinov's promise of "full support and assistance" Poland probably referred to political support and did not constitute an implied threat of Soviet intervention of the type that the Krem-lin issued several times before the declaration of martial law in Poland last Dec. 13.

Yet, Marshal Ustinov said that Poland, as a member of the War-saw Pact, could count on Soviet

"Undoubtedly, all the hopes of the internal counter-revolution-aries and imperialistic forces aimed at the undermining of the basis of socialism in Poland and at weakening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community are doomed to failure," Marshal Usti-

The Polish Peoples' Republic, as a member state of the Warsaw Treaty, can be firmly confident of the full support and assistance

Leading Banks in U.S. Cut Prime Rate to 12%

NEW YORK - Major U.S. banks reduced their prime lending rates Tuesday by a full percentage point to 12 percent, the lowest level in 25 months, as evidence ac-cumulated that the Federal Re-serve had substantially eased cred-

The prime rate cut helped briefly to revive New York Stock Exchange prices, which had been battered in early trading as investors took their profits on the recent record advances. Stock prices end-ed mixed, though the Dow Jones industrial average managed to remain above the 1,000 mark. (See

The bond market extended its rally, with prices on long-term U.S. government securities surging as ields fell below 11 percent for the first time since the summer of 1980. Thirty-year U.S. Treasury bonds rose more than \$40 for each \$1,000 in face value and yields slipped from 11.2 percent late Fri-day to about 10.75 percent in early trading Tuesday. The government securities markets were closed on Monday for a holiday.

At the White House, President Ronald Reagan hailed the prime rate action. I was mighty pleased to see another burst of sunshine this morning," he said at a billsigning ceremony. "I think that's one more confirmation that we're on course here."

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said the 12-percent level was "a pretty good rate" for build-ers and other businessmen, but he cautioned that the prime rate might not fall much lower for awhile.

The dollar weakened on the news of lower rates and gold prices were little changed.

In London, the dollar closed at 2.4885 Deutsche marks, well below Monday's close of 2.5060 DM. Dealers said the weakening in the dollar since Friday has enabled some of the weaker currencies within the European Monetary System, such as the French franc, to improve. Tuesday the dollar

compared with 7.0925 Monday. Morgan Guaranty Trust, Chemical Bank, Bank of America and Manufacturers Hanover were among the institutions that moved to a 12-percent prime.

Just last Thursday, major banks

adopted a 13-percent prime rate, and on Friday, Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh cut its prime rate to 1234 percent. Tuesday's action was the first full-point cut since the prime started to fall in mid-July. when it stood at 16!2 percent.

The prime last stood at 12 percent on Sept. 12, 1980, a period when it had started to rise and was climbing to a record of 211/2 percent, reached in December 1980.

The outlook for declines in interest rates brightened last Friday when the Fed cut its discount rate to 91/2 percent from 10 percent, the lowest it has set the interest on its loans to banking institutions since November 1978.

On Saturday, Paul Voicker, the Fed chairman, told business leaders that with the economy weak and the U.S. money supply expected to be subjected to erratic swings by technical factors this month, the central bank would tolerate temporary upward movements in the money supply without taking steps that would push rates higher.

INSIDE

■ Born two years ago amid hopes for democratic rule in black Africa, Zimbabwe is increasingly turning back to the repressive methods of white Rhodesia. Insights, Page 6.

■ The Reagan administration has begun work on the 1984 budget with some projections suggesting the deficit could be nearly \$200 billion if there are no further tax increases or spending cuts. ■ Guztemalan soldiers en-

tered a tiny Indian village on July 17 and killed more than 300 inhabitants, survivors re-

and Palestine Liberation Organiza-tion guerrillas had "sporadically Renters quoted a UN spokes-man in Tel Aviv as saying Monday night that a French soldier serving with the United Nations Interim man, said Tuesday after four days of talks with Jordan's King violated the cease-fire by sniping Mr. Arafat declined to rule out and shooting light weapons and rocket-propelled grenades at a number of Israeli Army positions." some form of links between Jordan Hussein that further negotiations are necessary on plans for a possi-Force in Lebanon had died Saturand a Palestinian entity to be created on the West Bank and Gaza day in Haifa in northern Israel. He ble future Palestinian federation The communiqué said Israeli had been wounded while defusing Strip following Israeli withdrawal tanks and artillery returned the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5) a bomb last month in Lebanon. from those territories in a compre-

state must be created first.

ments at a press conference Tues-day night that the talks had pro-

duced few tangible results. One

source familiar with the negotia-tions said that King Hussein

would have to be content for now

with a PLO spokesman's statement

Monday that the PLO was willing

to consider entering a federation with Jordan, but that a Palestinian

A man supervised by a Lebanese soldier worked to demolish a

dwelling Monday in West Beirut's Chatila Palestinian camp.

edged before Mr. Arafat's com- hensive Middle East peace settle-

After Seven Years, Normality Begins to Return in Beirut With Aid of Peacekeepers and Philanthropist, Residents Clear the Rubble for Rebuilding

By David B. Octaway

BEIRUT - A traffic policeman put a parking ticket on a car on Hamra Street, West Beirut's main thoroughfare, one day last week and nobody shot at him or even

That simple scene of everyday city life has not been witnessed in Beirut for years, for the few traffic police who did walk the streets did not dare risk their lives to give

Policemen back at work was just one sign of the return of government authority and normalcy to the war-weary capital, where only a few weeks ago militia gangs made and executed their own law. Battered by three months of steady Israeli bombings and seven years of civil war, West Beirut has made a startling recovery in the past two weeks, as the Israelis have withdrawn and the multinational

peacekeeping force has established Streets have been cleared of rubbie and mountains of uncollected garbage with amazing rapidity. Water and electricity are back on in most West Beirut quarters 24

port is bustling again, restaurants and nightclubs are coming back to life, and the Ferris wheel on the oceanfront is turning once again.

The Green Line marking the division between the Moslem western and Christian eastern sectors may still exist in people's minds, but more and more residents are crossing it.

The only way a newcomer would know where the Green Line was is by the abandoned and gutted buildings across the capital's

old city center. At the very center loom the ruins of Martyrs Square, whose sandbagged storefronts on each side served as gun emplacements for Moslem and Christian militiamen for seven years. Residents from both sides now wander through the square on Sunday outings, taking pictures to keep as mementos of the civil war.

Credit for the city's rapid return to normalcy must go partly to the which has provided an umbrella under which the government and army have begun an extensive cleanup to rid the capital of arms

hours a day. The international air- depots, unwanted aliens and If in the process thousands of

Lebanese war refugees and squatters are being made homeless and hundreds of Palestinians and other aliens deported or mistreat-ed, most middle- and upper-class Beirut residents, Moslem and Christian alike, could not care less. They feel that the Palestinians and squatters were the cause of much of city's woes during the past seven

The presence of U.S., French and Italian troops is only one reason for the city's surprising recov-

Another reason is the donation by a Lebanese businessman, Rafik Hariri, of more than \$7 million to the cleanup. Mr. Hariri's company, Oger-Liban, has provided 300 trucks and buildozers and 700 workers to haul away rubble and garbage, repave streets and spruce up West Beirtt.

Mr. Hariri, a philanthropist from Sidon who made his fortune in Saudi Arabia, has let it be known that he plans to buy 450 containers for garbage to get the

municipal sanitation service working again. West Beirut residents now toss garbage bags into the streets, where eventually they are burned, scattered or picked up.

In an apparent sign that he is concerned about lack of support

from more radical elements of the

PLO, however, he said that the Palestine National Council would

have to approve any such links

■ French Soldier Dies

The clearing of the war rubble is only part of the problem. West Beirut is dotted with tall apartment buildings whose sides have been sheared off by bombs and rockets or have gaping holes. Even so, residents or squatters are often living in them.

There are reported to be 128 buildings of four or more stories in central Beirut that need to be demolished. There are hundreds of others along the Green Line, leaving a monumental housing problem in the western sector. The government has decided to raze hundreds of squatters' dwellings around the airport, thereby adding thousands to the list of homeless. The country's economy seems to

be making a recovery too. The valne of the Lebanese pound is already somewhat stronger than its pre-June position against the U.S. dollar. Berrut banks are said to be bulging with liquid assets, amounting to more than \$9 billion in de-

There is no clear estimate of the rehabilitation costs nor any indication of where the money will come from. Mohammed Atallah, chirk man of the State Council for De velopment and Reconstruction, has said \$12 billion will be needed just to cover war damages.

Peter McPherson, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, said at a news conference in Beirut Sunday that he thought that far too high an es-"Several hundreds of millions of dollars are needed, not billions, to get the infrastructure functioning again," he remarked but "if you include everyone's home, it quickly becomes billions of dollars." He said his group was providing \$110 million.

Local press reports say that the European Community has pledged more than \$100 million and that the government will try to raise \$500 million in loans from West European banks.

They are pointing out that only \$300 million of a total \$4 billion pledged in and over the free that the Arab countries in 1979 actually the Arab countries in the govedged in aid over five years by has been handed over to the gov-



FALKLANDS REMEMBERED — Private David Gray, left, and Lance Corporal Denzil Connick, members of Britain's 3d Parachute Regiment who were wounded in the war with Argentina over the Faikland Islands, cheered their colleagues Tuesday as they marched through London's financial district. It was Britain's biggest military parade since World War II,

In Zaire, Reality Isn't Far Away

Kinshasa Tries a New Face for French Conference

By John Vinocur New York Times Service

KINSHASA Zaire - Il citics moved, Kinshasa's gait would be a little burch. Its life rises and breaks,

moments of high fever giving way to collapse and dulled sleep. Below Kinshasa, the Coago River smashes into rapids, but here the water sits — dark brown lake syrupy, cola gone flat. She city is huge, with a popu-tion of perhaps 3 million, alough no one could really There are millions here trying to the corns kind of life in 2

to make some kind of life in 2 city whose good humor and crucan be both confounding mhearable.

The last few days in Kinshasa have been strange, anesthetized ones. The chiefs of state of France and the French-speaking African countries were in town for their annual conference, and Kinshasa had newly tarred roads and whitewashed curbs. The crowds were gone from the

A visitor who had once spent a lot of time in Kinshasa, one appalled and attracted by its ecial, outlaw energy, asked an old acquaintance, an African who studied in the United States, what had happened

The word came down," he said. "These were the days when Kinshasa was supposed to behave like Williamsburg, Virginia.
They gave everybody Friday and
Saturday off. They stopped the
buses. The city wasn't there. Ev-

seem to be two sets of books for the center of town.

Once, Zaire seemed about to become enormously rich. Instead, it has drifted near bank-ruptcy. There are figures—like Zaire's \$946-million debt-servicing abligation for the warm Zaire's \$946-million to the year, and ing obligation for the year, and its foreign debt of something like its foreign debt of something like its billion — but they mean relatively little. The only numbers people believe are the ones reflecting the disintegration they are every day. see every day.

For example, an ambassador said that a bus company with 120 buses had only four that worked. The air force has 17 Mirage fighters, but only seven that fly. The army bought 200 Pan-hard tanks, but about 100 are not usable. Air Zaire has three medium-range Boeing jettiners. Two fly every now and then, and the third has been caunibalized for parts to keep the others g. Some pilots have not been paid in months. Airport workers siphon aviation fuel from anit

ing planes and sell it as kerosene More numbers: Zuire's more numbers: Zeire's monthly fuel bill is about \$25 million in a country whose income allows only about \$30 million in foreign currents expenditures. Gasoline is scarce. People sleep in cars waiting for fuel and pay bribes to gettir. Theft, beging and bribery are so institutionalized on official levels that the country was re-

levels that the country was re-ferred to in a recent report by a former international Monetary former international Monetary Fund official as corrupt beyond

Delotte its indisputable bur-Kinshasa is often deed, in a rush of local boosouses. The city wasn't there. Everything was quiet."

Not many people believe integers. The phrase was used statistics about Kinshasa, on the other night by a woman who about Zane, because here there works at the Hotel Membing in

all the numbers in the country.

But when a visitor asked about walking to a restaurant about 500 years. about 500 yards away, the woman said she would send a security man along. "He knows the best route," she said. "And we give him a club."

President Mobutu Sese Seko has run the country since 1965. The credo of the single party in the country, the Popular Revolutionary Movement, is known as "Mobutnism." Central to it is a respect for the teachings of the Guide, as the president is

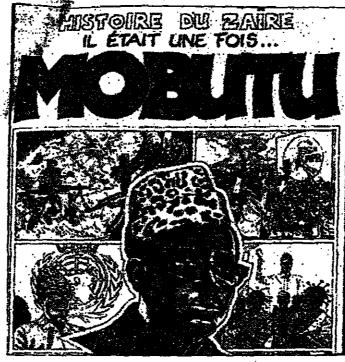
There are 13 former legislators serving 15 year prison sentences for expressing interest in creat-ing another political party, a grave form of deviationism in Kinshata.

While the conference was on the president invited a small group of reporters to the terrace of his palace, set at the top of a Moping lawn that runs past the swimming pool and toward the distant Congo River. He said there was "an interna-

nonal mafia" of people plotting to harm the reputation of Zaire and his capital, partly because there was no place in Zaire for fashionable and empty ideologies. "We don't please very much," he explained. "On the other hand, my people breathe and sing and dance. Thanks to my skill."

A comic book of the Guide's life story is sold by hawkers downtown. In it, he kills a lion as a boy, leads machine-gun charges as a soldier and shakes the hand of Mao Zedong, Queen Elizabeth II and Richard Nixon as president. The hawkers' starting price for a copy is the equivalent of \$6. Interested buyers with time and patience can purchase the comic book for about 90 cents.

In their few days here the chiefs of state saw almost noth-



Comic book on life of President Mobuto Sese Seko.

ing of the city - motorcade trips, limousines with darkened windows and helicopters kept Kinshasa at a distance. On an afternoon off, the president took them up the Congo River in his

When it was time to eat, a helicopter landed on a pad at the stern, and chinaware and copper pots full of food were carried from it, There was champagne from a nine-liter bottle — about the size of a fire hydrant — roast pig and mutton, beer and ba-

In two hours of sailing, there was almost no movement, no human form on the shore, just one cance, with a family poking at something in the mud The boat tied up at Nsele, a

model farm and party headquar-ters, where Muhammad Ali trained in 1974 for his heavyweight title fight in Kinshasa against George Forenian. Eventually, the guests board-



Zaire hosted meeting of France, African nations.

to the city. The bus broke down.

By William Branigin

BANGKOK - The main non-Communist group resisting Victnam's occupation of Cambodia has begun to take the offensive against Vietnamese troops stationed near the border with Thailand, according to Western diplo-mats and Thai military sources.

The Khmer People's National Liberation Front, led by Son Sann, long has been criticized by some supporters for avoiding combat with the Vietnamese. But the front says that in the past few weeks, it has attacked and overrun several small Vietnamese positions east of the front's base camps, along the Thailand-Cambodia border north of the Thai town of Ara-nyaprathet. Its claims are con-firmed by Western and Thai sourc-

The offensive actions followed secret arms deliveries from Singapore last month to the front and mother non-Communist resistance group led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, informed sources said.

Under pressure from Singapore Thailand and other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the groups of Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk formed a loose coalition government in July with the Communist Khmer Rouge, which was driven from power by Vietnamese troops in

Prince Sihanouk became president of the coalition government and Son Sann its prime minister. The Khmer Rouge leader, Khieu Samphan, became vice president in charge of foreign affairs. The non-Communist groups have said that by joining with the Khmer Rouge, they hope to receive additional overseas support for their efforts to out the Victnamese.

Evidently fulfilling that expectation. Singapore has supplied the Khmer People's National Liber-ation Front enough light infantry weapons to equip about 2,000 troops, sources said. Prince Sihanouk's army reportedly has received arms for about 1,000

Until now, all three groups have been armed almost entirely by China, which has supported the Khmer Rouge for years. With an estimated 30,000 to 40,000 troops, the Khmer Rouge remains the ma-jor force opposing the 200,000-member Vietnamese occupation army.

In communiqués last week, the front said it had killed 42 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded more than 50 in operations from Sept. 20 to 28 in western Cambodia. The front said four of its troops were killed and 27 wounded in the attacks on Vietnames checkpoints and surveillance posts. Western diplomats said that reports of Vietnamese casualties may have been exaggerated, but noted that lists of captured equipment

The New York Time

ed a bus to return to Kinshasa. The capital's reality, and that of Zaire, took over on the way back

Israelis to Ease Rules On West Bank Schools

JERUSALEM in the West Bank ase some of the reas threatening to imstrictions in

pose on th

Palestinian universities

in the or pied territory. ings Sunday and Monday of hofficials of the Bethle-hem or Zeit and Najah universi in g he Israeli authorities agreed change in wording in a stateat that foreign nationals who ach at the schools are being required to sign before they may obtain new work permits.

ers not to offer any assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization or other "terrorist organizations." It was strongly objected to by the teachers, who charged it vas an infringement on academic

Achiya Yitzhaki, a spokesman for the civil administration, said the Israeli authorities have agreed to delete a reference to "indirect support" for the PLO from the statement and to replace the reference to the PLO and other "terrorist organizations" with the words "hostile organizations."

Albert Aghazarian, a spokesman for Bir Zeit, where more than 60 foreign teachers were threatened with deportation for refusing to sign the pledge, said the teachers were awaiting a full text of the revised statement before deciding

[Najah University in Nablus failed to open for the academic year Tuesday, Reuters reported from Jerusalem. The news agency, attributing the report to Arab sources, said the university remained shut after 14 lecturers, including the school's vice president, left the area under pressure from Israel to sign pledges not to aid the

[Bethlehem's college opened this morning, as did the Bir Zeit, near Ramallah, which had been closed for one month longer than the normal three-month holiday after repeated anti-Israel demonstrations by students.)

Israeli officials also announced a one-year freeze on the enforcement of a military order governing the rael would no longer erect road-blocks near the schools to check the identity cards of students. Students from Jerusalem and

the Gaza Strip, who do not have West Bank identity cards, are also being required to sign the anti-PLO pledge to enroll in classes. Those who have refused have been turned back at roadblocks set up around Bethlehem University.
The military order was issued in

1980 and would place the universities under tight restrictions, including a requirement that they obtain annual operating permits. It has never been enforced, but this sum-mer the civil administration announced that it would go into effect with the new academic year.

It was not clear what prompted the change in policy by the civil administration. Mr. Yitzhaki said it was an attempt to generate "good will" and avoid clashes at the universities, which are centers of Palestinian nationalism. He said, however, that foreign

Geneva Session on Arms

The Associated Press GENEVA - U.S. and Soviet representatives conferred for 2 hours and 15 minutes Tuesday in the 16th formal session of talks on reducing strategic nuclear forces, the U.S. delegation said. More talks were scheduled for Thursday.

teachers who continue to refuse to sign the revised anti-PLO pledge will still face deportation when their current work permits expire.

■ 3 Jewish Settlers Held The Israeli military authorities have arrested three Jewish settlers on the occupied West Bank, United Press International reported Tuesday from Tel Aviv. The three, including a former settlement mayor, were held on suspicion of possessing "sabotage matériel," Israel Radio and news agencies were quoted as saving.

The unconfirmed reports said the three men were residents of Kiryat Arba, a Jewish town near Hebron, and included the settlement's former mayor, Ze'ev Friedman, and its security chief. Mr. Friedman's wife, Rivka, said he left their home Monday evening and did not return.

68% of Israelis Oppose Reagan

TEL AVIV - A decisive majority of Israelis oppose President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace plan that envisages a link between the occupied West Bank and Jordan, an opinion poll published Tuesday

The poll in the Jerusalem Post showed about 68 percent of the 627 people questioned viewed Mr. Reagan's peace ini-tiative as posing either a "grave" or "certain" threat to Israel's security.

not make up their minds.

Police Battle Squatters A 2d Day in Amsterdam rested and who was given permis-sion to remove his furniture, police

AMSTERDAM -- On the sec-

ond consecutive day of street violence in central Amsterdam, police battled an estimated 150 rioters Tuesday after two buildings occupied by squatters had been cleared. Riot squads fought the stonethrowing squatters and their sup-porters with tear gas and batons near the Rijksmuseum, a short distance from the eviction sites. Acting under the special emer-

ency powers announced Monday by Mayor Wim Polak, police arrested 25 noters. The emergency measures enable the police to arrest on sight any person suspected of disturbing public order or carrying an offensive weapon.
Tuesday's disruptions followed

the seizure of two houses occupied by squatters.

Police cleared a house near the um, meeting no resistance. The house was occupied by only one squatter, who was not ar-

Suzuki Says He'll Resign

(Continued from Page 1)

days, observers here said. This would relegate next month's party elections to a purely ceremonial function designed to simply rubberstamp the senior party officials' choice. Failure to decide on a suitable compromise candidate, however, could make the November runoff a hotly contested political showdown.

Mr. Suzuki came to power in 1980 following the sudden death of Masayoshi Ohira, who was then

His decision to resign is likely to have little effect on Japan's rela-tions with the United States. Tokyo's policies on trade and defense, the two most sensitive areas of the mostly friendly ties between the two countries, are largely set by Japan's senior bureaucrats.

Those policies, analysts said, will continue to stress the importance of two-way ties, while taking a slow, cautious approach to U.S. demands that Japan open its markets to more foreign goods and increase its modest spending on defense to help offset heavy U.S. commitments in the military

Plan, Poll Finds United Press International

Only approximately 12 percent of those polled saw the eat" and 20.6 percent were undecided. Sara Shemer, who conducted the survey, told the newspaper it was noteworthy that such a high ratio of respondents could

An hour later, police seized an-

other house near the first building. The 50 squatters inside also did

not resist, and they were not ar-

about 150 squatter supporters, most of them in their teens, hurled

stones to members of the riot

On Monday, an estimated 1,500

persons battled police after the

clearing of a former office build-

Rioters threw up barricades, lit

fires, burned three cars and a

streetcar and fought the police hand-to-hand in the first major exuption of violence since rioting

clearance of squatted premises.
Police said that 122 persons

vere arrested, 23 of whom were re-

leased later Monday night and early Tuesday morning. The other 99

remained in custody and will face

charges of disturbing public order.

Twenty-five policemen and an unknown number of rioters and

bystanders were injured, police said, adding that no serious inju-

Malaysian Minister

Is Tried in Killing

The Associated Press
KUALA LUMPUR — A Malay-

sian minister went on trial Tues-

day for the murder of a former speaker of a state legislative assem-

bly. If convicted, he faces a man-

Mokhtar Hashim, the culture,

youth and sports minister, and

four other persons pleaded not

guilty to killing Mohammed Taha

Talib, former speaker of the Negri

Sembilan State Assembly, on April 14. There are four defendants in

the trial, since one of those

charged died of heart disease in

August. Mr. Mokhtar was the first

Malaysian cabinet member ever to

be charged with murder, and Mr.

Taha Talib was the first politician

to be killed in election violence. He

was shot to death near his home

after he returned from campaign-

ing in his Gemenche constituency.

ries were reported.

1980 and 1981 over the

squad sealing off the eviction

Outside the cleared building,

dustrialized countries are just about worthless and have dis-solved into what was described as propaganda meetings. If they are to continue in their present form, the question has occurred to Mr. Mitterrand whether there would be any purpose in his continuing to attend, although France would be

represented in any case.

Next year's meeting is scheduled for the United States, with the Reagan administration said to be nterested in holding it in June. Mr. Mitterrand's idea for future summits is that they should in-volve seven or eight chiefs of state or government heads in closed circumstances likened to a conclave of cardinals

Mr. Mitterrand appears to feel that this year's summit meeting in Versailles, criticized in France for its opulence and regarded else-where as a failure in bringing any

marked by misunderstandings and attempts to suggest that promises were made and broken by participating countries. France, notably, sought to create the impression that the United States had agreed to intervene regularly in interna-tional money markets to maintain exchange parities.
The United States suggested it

the United States suggested in thought it had wide support for imiting the granting of favorable credit arrangements by the West to the Soviet Union, a position whose subsequent lack of backing became a factor in the imposition of additional sanctions involving the West European-Soviet gas pipe-

Among Mr. Mitterrand's present concerns appears to be a grow-ing characterization of him in the rench press as anti-American.

in the Third World.

of the dollar's dominant position as "being without any relation at all to economic realities." He said the dollar "appears not to have understood its duties" toward the rest of the world, and that its increasing value represented "a practically intolerable" situation for nearly

An aide to the president described him as extremely irritated that the remarks had received great attention in France because emphasis on them, it was said, obscured Mr. Mitterrand's real attitude, characterized as one of constant friendship, even affection for

Hold Smaller Summits, **Mitterrand Urges West**

By John Vinocur New York Times Service.

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo - President François Mitterrand of France is proposing to other Westem leaders a method for streamlining their annual economic summit meetings to end their growth in size and turn them into small semi-

The Freuch proposal, which is being dispatched to the Western industrial countries and Japan, was made known to reporters traveling with Mr. Mitterrand, who wound up a six-day visit to Africa here Monday. The French president's attin

is that as things stand now, the annual summit gatherings of the in-

kind of unity to the participant countries, was the last of its kind. The Versailles meeting was

During speeches made last week Burundi and before African

chiefs of state in Zaire, Mr. Mitterrand criticized the United States for freezing its contributions to in-ternational development aid organizations, and talked about the sovereign decisions' made in the New York and Chicago commodity markets that he claimed control the lives of millions of people In Zaire, Mr. Mitterrand spoke

everyone.

Mr. Mitterrand's attitude, it was explained to reporters, is that of someone who talks to the United States, admiring its energy, imagination and culture, but who thinks that when it makes mistakes, they

are often substantial ones. The president feels the United States is in error in trying to deal with the problems of developing countries by professing confidence in market forces whose role, even in the best of times, have not brought Africa and the Third World away from the edge of economic disaster.

were fairly modest. **Italy Bombing Suspect** Is Returned by Bolivia

By Henry Kamm New York Times Service

ROME - A rightist extremist suspected of participating in the 1980 bombing of Bologna's rail-road station, in which 85 persons were killed, was brought here Tuesday from Bolivia. The new Bolivian government had turned

him over to Italian police Monday. Pierluigi Pagliai, 28, was gravely wounded during his capture by Bolivian police. He was carried unconscious from the plane that brought him here and sped in the direction of Rome by an ambulance escorted by many police cars. Doctors at San Camillo Hospital announced that Mr. Pagliai

was in a coma. To avoid the lengthy process of extradition, the suspected terrorist was ordered expelled by the gov-erument of President Hernán Siles Zuazo, who took office Sunday, He had apparently enjoyed the protection of the previous military

gime. The Interior Ministry anounced Tuesday afternoon it had requisitioned the Alitalia DC-10 and dispatched it to Bolivia. The ministry's communiqué ended a period of mystery and speculation over the nature of the airliner's mission. Early reports from La Paz suggested the plane might have been hijacked on a flight from Rio

After landing at La Paz the plane proceeded to Santa Cruz, ast of the capital, where the suspect had been captured. From

there, the plane returned to La planation Monday. The wait may have been necessitated by the seri-

ousness of Mr. Pagliai's injuries. Police sources reported the sus-pect had suffered back and neck injuries and that his legs were paralyzed. Two Bolivian physicians accompanied him and administered oxygen throughout the flight. The Interior Ministry an-nounced that the new government

in La Paz had agreed to expel two
suspects in the Bologna bombing
but that the other, Stefano Delle
Chiaie, had managed to flee the country. Arrest warrants were also issued last month for three other suspects. They are Maurizio Gior-Olivier Danet, a Frenchman, and Joachim Fiebelcorn, a West

Mr. Pagliai, who is from a wealthy Milan family, spent his student days in close association with rightist extremist groups and was sentenced, in absentia, for participation in the bombing of a mass meeting in the northern town of Brescia, in which eight persons were killed and 102 injured. The conviction was later overturned.

Italian police believe Mr. Pagliai found refuge in Bolivia and Argentina not long after his 1976 indictment and remained in close contact there with Mr. Delle Chiaie, founder of a terrorist group called the National Vanguard. He is believed to have been commissioned by Mr. Della Chiaie to stage the Bologna bombing.

Gdansk Rioting Continues; Regime Militarizes Shipyard

(Continued from Page 1) ly. The plan effectively halts production, since the second shift does mostly maintenance.

Mr. Urban said only 10 percent to 13 percent of the workers on the day shift supported the strike, but workers said compliance was about 80 percent. Monday's strike in Gdansk end-

ed peacefully. Mr. Urban said, but groups of youths and Solidarity supporters apparently ignored police orders to disperse. About 600 people began fight police who fired tear gas, water cannon and flares. The crowd broke shop windows and built bonfires.

Ceausescu Visits Bulgaria

The Associated Press SOFIA - President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania arrived Tuesday on a visit to the Bulgarian

"The government believes that such demonstrations are organized by the Solidarity underground," Mr. Urban said. "We are of the

opinion that such behavior is detri-

mental to normalizing the situa-

tion in the country." Solidarity's underground leaders, in a statement circulated in Warsaw Sunday, called for a fourhour strike Nov. 10. So far, there has been no comment.

Despite the new strikes, the authorities gave no indication that they would not release 308 more unionists interned under martial law. Mr. Urban said about 780 persons would remain interned, including Mr. Walesa.

Mr. Urban also said new U.S. economic sanctions announced after the dissolving of Solidarity would cost Poland about \$40 million, or less than one percent of total Polish exports to capitalist

Cambodian Non-Communist Front Reportedly Attacks Vietnamese

The front's attacks come amid a continuing Vietnamese building near the Thai border that many observers believe will lead to a mafor dry season offensive by Hanoi's forces in December or January.

■ UN Report on Cambodia UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, in a report issued at the United Nations in New York Monday, said he saw a new trend toward dialogue in Southeast Asia but declared that only "genuine negotiations" could settle the Cambodia problem. The Associat-

ed Press reported. His report to the General As-sembly on "the situation in Kampuches," as Cambodia is called in the United Nations, was intended for consideration in the assembly; annual debate on the issue, set for Oct. 20-22.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said, "Over the last three years, it has become increasingly clear that the prob-

solved by military means."

A resolution to be voted on at the end of the assembly deltate calls for withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia and for the convening when necessary of the International Conference on Cambodia, which was held in New York in July 1981. ASEAN is the sponsor of the resolution.

Russia Said to Launch Offensive Near Kabul

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service NEW DELHI - For the first time since an offensive stalled in July, Soviet ground forces have been used extensively against Afghan rebels near the town of Paghman, just north of Kabul, Western diplomatic sources here reported

More than 200 Soviet tanks, arnored personnel carriers and artillery pieces left Kabul for Paghman, 9 miles (14 kilometers) north of Kabul, early last week. Mean-while, Soviet helicopter gunships and MiG-21 fighter-bombers bombed the town, the diplomatic sources said. The Soviet troops began to with-

draw on Saturday, according to re-ports from Kabul. But bombing raids and shelling by tanks and truck-mounted rocket launchers The diplomatic sources said the

offensive, supported by Afghan government troops, appeared to be directed exclusively at civilian populations in areas where the rebels have received support.

The redeployment of Soviet troops against the rebels was inter-

Afghan troops to control the stra

tegic area near the capital. After the July offensive, the Soviet-backed regime of the Communist Party chief, Babrak Karmal, said

the province of Paghman was "li-berated."

preted by the diplomatic sources as a tacit admission of a failure by

scribed the civilian death toll in Paghman as high and said survivors were still digging bodies out of the nubble. Heavy casualties were reported in a bombing raid on the principal bazaar.

Air attacks by low-flying Mich were also reported in the Sponeli area just north of Kabul, on the salame Pass diplomet. road to the Salang Pass, diplomet-ic sources said. One town, Kala-kan, was surrounded by tanks and shelled heavily, while Soviet gan-ships raked the ruins with nocket fire, the sources said.

"The bombing has united several bickering Mujahidin groups," a source said.

In the Panishir valley north of Kabul, rebel forces were said to have surrounded an Afghan Army garrison left behind when Soviet forces withdrew. On Oct. 3, the rebels reportedly captured 50 Af-

Rebel sources claimed the gran-nillas destroyed four Soviet ar-mored vehicles on Friday and downed two helicopter granting on Thursday. Western diplomats also reported

an increase in fighting in Farsh province, in western Afghanistan. They said that travelers from there to Kabul reported the normal twoday journey now takes 10 days because of the instability. The travelers were quoted as saying they saw dead Afghan and Soviet soldiers lying on the side of the road.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Swedes Press Search for Submarines

BERGA NAVAL BASE, Sweden - The Swedish Navy persisted Tuesday in searching for intruding submarines as hopes for an imminent end to the 12-day episode dimmed. Following a mine explosion Monday that navy officials said indicated

the appearance of a possible submarine, an overnight search by divers ibout 19 miles (30 knjometers) south of this t "no concrete results," a navy spokesman said.

Captain Sven Carlsson, chief spokesman of the naval staff, said new

signs indicated that one or two submarine intruders were in the areas involved in the inner archipelago off Stockholm.

Assembly Softens EC Disclosure Plan STRASBOURG - The European Parliament voted Tuesday to weaken substantially a European Community proposal that would force companies to disclose considerable financial and other operating informa-

tion to their employees. The proposal aims to provide workers with increased access to information on their employer's financial situation. It would require companies to transmit "intelligible general information" once a year to their employees. The original proposal set the disclosure period at once every six months and affected more companies than does the watered-down

If approved by the 10 EEC member governments, however, the revised proposal would still affect thousands of companies in Western Europe, including multinational corporations with headquarters in the United

Vatican Rejects Criticism on Attack

VATICAN CITY - The Vatican rejected accusations Tuesday from Israel and the Jewish community in Rome that Pope John Paul II was morally responsible for Saturday's terrorist attack on a Rome synagogue. Meanwhile, funeral services were held at the synagogue for Stefano Tache, a 2-year-old boy who was killed in the attack.

It was the Vatican's first official response to charges by Jewish leaders that the pope created an anti-Semitic atmosphere in Italy by meeting Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader. Also on Tuesday, Italian news organizations reported that a French investigator has recognized a suspect depicted in police composite sketches as one of the terrorists believed to have taken part in an attack

in August on a Jewish restaurant in Paris. That attack left six persons Suharto Is Welcomed in Washington

WASHINGTON - President Ronald Reagan told President Subarto of Indonesia Tuesday that the United States will never lose sight of the security and economic needs of Indonesia and the other developing ustions of Southeast Asia. After welcoming ceremonies at the White House, the playing of the

national anthems of both countries, Mr. Reagan told Mr. Suharto that under his 16 years of leadership, Indonesia has "brought credit to the concept of genuine nonalignment in world affairs." Mr. Suharto said the purpose of his trip is to reinforce friendly relations. Mr. Suharto seeks reassurances that U.S. ties to China and the expanding defense mission of Japan will not jeopardize Southeast Asia's

consider selling Jakarta aircraft and naval vessels on favorable terms. Oman, Turkey Take Steps to Aid Iraq

security. U.S. officials also hinted that the United States is prepared to

BEIRUT - Oman has decided to recall its charge d'affaires from Tehran to protest Iran's military thrusts into Iraq and to domate \$10 realizate to protest trans mutary turbs into trait and to utamentalism to Baghdad in support of the Iraqi military effort, the state-run Iraqi news agency said Tuesday.

Also Tuesday, Ismail Kafesciogiu, the chairman of the Turkish state

petroleum company, said in Ankara that Turkey and Iraq had agreed on a plan to increase the capacity of an oil pipeline linking the two countries from 35 million tons to 49 million tons a year. The pipeline is presently Iraq's only outlet to the Mediterranean Sea. tinuing war with Iran has curtailed Iraqi oil exports through the

Romanians Finally Get Canada Visa

BUCHAREST — After a weeklong hunger strike and a 60-day stay at the Canadian Embassy here, a young Romanian couple were granted emigration visas to Canada, an embassy official said Tuesday. Romanian officials said that Mirrora Munteanu, 32, an auto mechanic, and his wife, Elena, 36, had been granted permission to emigrate to Canada last spring. But their five-year-old daughter was mentally relaid-

The Munteanus were granted Canadian visas after the Mennounts Brethren Churches, a Winnipeg-based Protestant group, offered to assist the couple in covering the cost of their daughter's medical treatment.

ed, and Canadian officials said her condition complicated the family's

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispotches

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HARARE, Zimbabwe — President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola arrived Tuesday for a fourday visit in which he is to hold talks with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and other government leaders. The talks were expected to center on independence for South-

mean little cost-cutting in 1984.

As to other domestic programs, administration planners have spo-1984 in the budget resolution ap-proved last spring and would ex-ceed even the \$152 billion proken hopefully of finding some way jected just last month by the Con-The \$200-billion figure is not what the president will propose. Rather, it is a measure of how

Domestic Cuts Likely

Is Projected for U.S.

By David Hoffman

WASHINGTON — The Reagan

administration has begun work on

the 1984 budget, with some inter-

nal projections suggesting the defi-cit could be nearly \$200 billion in

that fiscal year if there are no fur-

ther tax increases or spending cuts. That is far beyond the \$84 bil-

NEWS ANALYSIS

lion that Congress estimated for

large a problem he will face as he

works in the next few months to

bring the deficit down to accept-

ion. And none of the major shap-

l and does not have to be sent to

Congress until early next year.

The deficit estimates are starting

They assume the president will not flinch from his proposed five-year, \$1.6-trillion military buildup.

He has indicated as much, even

though Congress, in the spring budget resolution, called for some

They assume as well that not

only will there will be no tax in-crease, but also that the sizable tax

cuts already voted by Congress for 1983 and beyond will be allowed

to take effect as planned. The pres-

ident said at his news conference last month that "I don't see the ne-

cessity" for additional revenue-

The deficit estimates further as-

sume that the economy will not improve dramatically by fiscal

1984. The new chairman of the

president's Council of Economic

Advisers, Martin S. Feldstein, al-

ready is on record as foreseeing

only slow to moderate growth, and is regarded as most unlikely to let

his forecast be altered for political

The deficit estimates assume, fi-

nally, that there will be no cuts in

domestic spending programs be-yond those already voted by Con-

gress last year and this - but the

president has indicated that he will

propose additional cuts in this sec-

thus a measure of how much larger

a burden domestic programs must

In a sense, the new estimates are

Schmidt Says He Has Not Decided

If He'll Run for Chancellor Again

BONN — Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancel-lor, said Tuesday that he has not yet decided if he would try to regain his post as head of government in March. An aide to the Social Democratic leader said that Mr. Schmidt probably would not run again because of his health.

Mr. Schmidt hedged when asked by a newspaper whether he would lead his party in the March 6 national election promised by

Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The former chancellor's party presidium

"I need time," Mr. Schmidt was quoted as saying in Tuesday's Bildzeitung newspaper. "I will decide in the next six weeks."

But Klaus Boelling, an aide to Mr. Schmidt said that he doubted that be would lead the party in the election campaign despite the wishes of both the right and left wings of the Social Demo-

Mr. Boelling, who was Mr. Schmidt's government spokesman, said in an account of Mr. Schmidt's last 30 days in office pub-

lished in the magazine Der Spiegel that he had strongly advised

Mr. Schmidt, who wears a heart pacemaker, knows that he must slow down, Mr. Boelling said. "The chancellor is exhausted." Mr. Boelling quoted Mr. Schmidt as saying Sept. 19, "I don't

want to go on."

Mr. Boeiling also reported that in one of his last acts as chancellor, Mr. Schmidt appealed to the World War II victors to release Rudolf Hess, 89, Hitler's former deputy, from Spandau War

Mr. Schmidt's appeal was expected to have no effect on the Soviet Union, which has vetoed several attempts by the United States, Britain and France to free Hess because of his age and bad

Mr. Schmidt, 63, not to run again because of his health

for to reduce the deficit

current policy or law.

gressional Budget Office.

to restrain runaway costs of the Medicare program of medical aid to the poor, which are outpacing the inflation rate. But there is doubt on Capitol Hill whether the deficit now envisioned for 1984 can be brought down to an accept-able size with cuts in Medicare and other entitlement programs alone. The key factor in any 1984 bud-

programs, will be an obvious cost-

cutting target for the president and

Congress after the elections, when

a presidential task force is sched-

uled to recommend ways to reduce benefits or otherwise shore up the

But trimming current benefits is

a politically risky course that nei-

ther Mr. Reagan nor Congress

may be willing to take. Instead, they may decide to move against

only future benefits, which would

tottering system.

For political reasons, presiden-tial aides have tried to defer bud-get talk until after the Nov. 2 elecget outlook is the performance of the economy. Slow economic growth means smaller incomes, lower profits and thus less tax reving decisions has yet been made concerning the budget, which is for the fiscal year beginning next Oct. cane for the government. It can also mean less inflation, which also can mean less money for the tax collector. Likewise, a recessionary economy and high unemployment rates increase federal outlays for social programs.

points for the budget process; they are guesses as to what the deficit would be without any changes in The administration's 1984 economic forecast has not yet been made. Previous administration forecasts have been criticized as too optimistic, and even last summer, top administration officials were keeping their distance from the official forecast of 4.4-percent

growth in 1983. The Congressional Budget Office's latest projections are based on the economy expanding at 3.6 per-cent in 1983 and 3.7 percent in 1984, and many private and con-gressional economists think the economy will expand even more slowly. According to the budget office, each 1-percent falloff in growth per year adds \$10 billion to the 1983 deficit and \$28 billion to the 1984 deficit.

There are other factors that may drive deficits upward. Good crops would depress farm prices for corn, wheat and soybeans, thus increasing government outlays for crop storage and support pay-

A senior congressional budget analyst also points out that many weapons systems started in 1983 will blossom into larger military outlays in 1984 and 1985.

And, finally, the pressures creat-ed by rising military and entitle-ment programs will further squeeze other areas of government. "Everything else in the budget will have to stand still," the analyst added. Given all the areas Mr. Reagan has already put off-limits, "I don't see any way out," he add-Social Security pensions, the ed.



President Ronald Reagan arriving at the farm of Texas Representative James M. Collins, left. Mr. Reagan was in Texas to endorse Mr. Collins' campaign to win Lloyd Bentson's Senate seat.

Reagan Cites Rally on Wall Street To Defend His Economic Policies

By Leonard Downie Jr. Washington Post Service

IRVING. Texas - Pointing proudly to Monday's surge in the stock market's Dow Jones index "over the magic 1,000," President Ronald Reagan declared that his economic policies are "beginning to succeed" after what he conceded was a disappointing start.
In a spirited partisan political speech to which he added attacks

on House Democratic leaders Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massa-chusetts and James C. Wright Jr. of Texas, Mr. Reagan exhorted embattled Texas Republicans Monday to "go all out" to help elect a Congress that will pass the rest of his program in the coming He asked the Republicans at a

campaign rally for Representative James M. Collins, the challenger to Democratic Senator Lloyd Bentsen, to try to recruit "rankand-file Democrats [who] do not share the bigger-and-bigger-government-is-best philosophy of the Democratic leadership in Wash-

Mr. Reagan argued that that "there's a little hypocrisy" in Mr. Wright's criticism of the proposal for a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget, which

the House defeated on Oct. 1. He said Mr. Wright "has been one of the prime leaders in increasing the

budget."

The president also compared Mr. O'Neill, the House speaker, to the Pac-Man video game. He said he had asked what Pac-Man is, and somebody told me it was a round thing that gobbles up mon-ey. I thought that was Tip

During a brief stop here en route from his California ranch to Washington, Mr. Reagan moved away from his recent emphasis on debating responsibility for rising unemployment to stress what he called his success in reducing inflation, interest rates and taxes, "despite the resistance of Democratic ongressional leaders."

It appeared to be a dress re-hearsal for the "economic progress report" that aides said Mr. Reagan intends to give in a nationally televised speech Wednesday night.

"We have pulled America back from the edge of disaster," Mr. Reagan told several thousand people gathered on a farm owned by the Collins family here, midway between Dallas and Fort Worth. "Yes. I had hoped we would be further along by now, but make no mistake: We are better off than 20

months ago," he said. "The problems that were destroying America. in 1980 are being confronted today, paving the way for recovery."
Unemployment in Texas has

risen rapidly to 8.4 percent, the highest since monthly ligures were first released here in 1970. Nationally, the rate is 10.1 percent. But Mr. Reagan instead stressed that he has done away with double-digit inflation and created new confi-dence in the financial community, which he said was evidenced by falling interest rates and a surging stock market.

The president added, "It is tragic that the House leadership re-cessed to campaign, leaving so much unfinished business behind." He listed inner-city enterprise zones, tuition tax credits, regulatory reform and a crime-fighting package among the unfinished

Mr. Reagan also emphasized the Republicans' need to regain the support of Democrats who had voted for him in 1980.

Recent national polls have shown, however, that many - if not most - of the Reagan Democrats intend to return to the party fold in November. This could cost the Republican governor, Bill Clements, his job, make it imposs ble for Mr. Collins to catch Mr. Bentsen and ruin Republicans hopes to increase the number of seats in the state's 24-member delegation in Congress — or even hold on to the five seats they won

Killed 300 in Guatemalan Village interview. With shooting with pure lead, they killed the poor women. Afterward they burned the

By Alan Riding New York Timer Service
COMITAN, Mexico — Guatemalar soldiers participating in an offensive against rebel forces entered the tiny Guatemalan Indian village of San Francisco on July

an vinage of San Francisco on July
17 and killed more than 300 men,
women and children, survivors
said after taking refuge in Mexico.
One survivor, 57-year-old Mateo
Ramos Paíz, said last week that he saw much of the killing and was saved when he was trapped under the corpses of 10 men who had been killed by grenades.

Another villager said he escaped when he and seven other peasants were ordered to bring two cows from nearby fields to be slaughtered to feed the soldiers.

"I was sure we were going to be killed," recalled Andrés Paiz Gar-cia, "and I decided to hide." The seven others returned to the village and were murdered, as were his wife and nine children, he said.

In the refugee camps that now string Mexico's border with Guatemala, reports of such massacres are common. Most refugees say they fled here after killings by the army in their own or nearby com-munities. Most seem to have had a relative, friend or acquaintance who died in the violence that has swept the Guatemalan highlands in the past three months.

Amnesty International said Monday that 2,600 Guatemalan peasants, many of them women and children, have been killed since a military coup brought General Efrain Rios Montt to power in

The government maintains that the dead were either anti-government guerrillas or killed by the

In the refugee camps, the July 17 attack on San Francisco is now attracting outside attention, not only because of the number of people involved but also because several witnesses escaped.

Mr. Paíz García, 45, said he was in San Francisco when 500 soldiers and six colonels arrived around 11 A.M. on Saturday, July 17. Shortly afterward, he recalled, a helicopter landed and some men were ordered to help unload boxes.

The soldiers then called all the villagers together, putting women and children in the chapel and a nearby house, and gathering the men in a wooden building known as the juzgado, where an auxiliary policeman had his offices. Mr. Paiz Garcia was among

those assigned to collect the cows. "I hid about a kilometer away," he said. They began to kill the poor people at around 3 P.M. That evening I came to Mexico."

Mateo Ramos Paiz was among the men crowded inside the juzga-

"The war started first with the

house. They then turned on the chapel. No firing, just machetes and knives. We heard the noise of crying women and children and they said our turn was next."

Survivors Recount How Soldiers

Mr. Ramos, who was inter-viewed in the Mexican village where he is hiding for fear of reprisals, said he could see women and children being led from the chapel to nearby houses.

We saw one little boy of about crying as a soldier pulled him along by the wrist and then ripped open his stomach with a knile."

Mr. Ramos said. "Then the women were over and the men began." He said the men were taken out of the juzgado in groups of eight and shot. We were asking, What have we done wrong? Did we steal anything?" he said.

There were only about 20 men left, he said, when, at about 5 P.M., four men escaped. "I didn't want to leave, to save myself," he said. "My family was all dead. I wanted to die, There were three old men with us. They grabbed them by the chins and cut their throats with machetes. But the machetes were blunt and they cried

Rebels Kill 16 Soldiers In El Salvador Flare-Up

SAN SALVADOR - Salvadoran Army commanders have

drawn up battle plans to recapture two villages seized by 700 heavily armed guerrillas who have killed 16 soldiers and wounded 14 in a fierce flare-up of the civil war, offi-The guerrillas have been in the

"The guerrillas have been in the villages since yesterday and we'll get them out any way we can," said an official Monday in Chalatenango, 20 miles (32 kilometers) northeast of San Salvador.

The 700 rebels, firing mortars and bazookas, seized the villages of El Jicaro and La Vuelta in the heaviest fighting in three months a

heaviest fighting in three months, a well-placed military source said. The source said that 10 soldiers

killed in the attacks and that 14 soldiers and National Guardsmen were wounded. He did not give details of civilian or guerrilla casnal-Guerrilla broadcasts on the reb-

and six National Guardsmen wer

els' Radio Venceremos claimed that 58 soldiers had been captured along with 80 rifles in the surprise

Military sources also charged that clandestine nighttime supply flights from Nicaragua had increased in the last few days.

2 Libyan Students Held In Killing in Yugoslavia The Associated Press

BELGRADE - Two Libvan students have been arrested on suspicion of having fatally stabbed a Yugoslav during a brawl at a dance in the northwestern town of Varazdin, the Vecernje Novosti newspaper reported Tuesday.

It quoted a Varazdin judge as saying the stabbing took place in a fight involving Libyans and local

residents at a local dance hall on

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Traveling through Europe can be a moving experience—and you want to stop just long enough to tell

your family and friends about it. Check out the money-saving tips below, then give them a call. It's

were seen overflying areas in Morazán province Sunday," a Defense Ministry official said. Morazan province, in northeastern El Salvador, has been the site of heavy guerrilla activity in the past. A rebel priest, Miguel Ventura, warned in a clandestine radio broadcast Monday that the civil war would continue until the government negotiated with the guer-

His message was the latest in almost daily calls by the guerrillas for a political solution to end the war. The Salvadoran government

Ecevit Acquitted Of Denigrating Image of Turkey

ANKARA -- Bulent Ecevit, a former prime minister of Turkey, was acquitted by a military court Tuesday of denigrating the coun-try's image abroad. But Mr. Ecevit, former leader of

the leftist Republican Peoples' Party, remained in jail on a similar charge of violating a military decree forbidding former politicisms to make political statements. The sentence of almost four months was imposed as a result of an article Mr. Ecevit wrote in the West German magazine Der Spiegel

The case decided Tuesday arose out of an article about Mr. Ecevit that appeared in the Danish newspaper Politiken and Norway's trade union paper Arbeiderbladet last April.

A military judge acquitted him after hearing a letter from the arti-cles' author, which said his article was culled from various publica-

Democrats Try to Stop Reagan's Talk on TV Tell the homefolks how you're getting around Europe

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Officials of the
Democratic Party have filed a formal protest with the major television networks, urging them not to carry an address on the economy by President Ronald Reagan Wednesday night because of its partisan political nature.

"Coming as this does 20 days before the midterm election," the officials said, "and in the course of the campaign in which the president and his economic policies have been the major issues, we believe that it would be unwise and unfair in the extreme for the networks to carry this speech live."

The protest was sent in a tele-gram to ABC, CBS, NBC, Cable News Network and Satellite News Channel, by Charles T. Manatt, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Representative Tony Coelho of California, chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee, and Senator Wendell H. Ford of Kentucky, chairman of the Senate Campaign Committee. The telegram said that if the networks televised the speech, then the Democrats want-

ed time immediately afterward. Under the Fairness Doctrine of the Communications Act, the networks are required "to afford reasonable opportunity for the discussion of conflicting views of public importance." That opportunity can be made either in the context of a station's total news coverage

or by granting response time.
As of Monday night, NBC,
Cable News Network and Satellite
News Channel had decided to carry the talk; ABC and CBS were still considering the matter. Cable News Network agreed to give 10 minutes to the Democratic Party after the Reagan address.

The network decision-making is complicated by the proximity to Election Day and by prime-time competition. The second baseball game of the World Series is scheduled on NBC immediately after

Italian Mayor Eludes Gunmen

shotguns and pistols stormed the town hall here in an attempt to kill the mayor, but failed to find him because he was hiding in the attic.

up in four cars Monday and fired shots at the town hall, then combed the building for Mayor Raffaele Graziano. They left without finding the mayor but attacked an employee of the Graziani family in a nearby village.

Mr. Graziano was elected mayor of the southern town, a Naples court cleared him of the 1972 mun-der of a man who was accused of dent's address.

When David R. Gergen, assist-

CBS and ABC were less quick.

seems to be purely political."

Mr. Burke said that the network would make its decision when the White House gave ABC more details on the speech. "If it is for a political purpose, then we won't cover it live," he said. "We will report on it in our news broadcasts. If we decide it is a bona fide news event, we will cover it live and urge our stations to carry it.

CBS also asked for more information. "You have to judge it on the news content, purely and simply," said Jack Smith, the CBS News burean chief in Washington. ws burean chief in Washington. "Of course, these things don't hap-pen in a pure environment. Everyone knows there is an election very

Democratic leaders cited July 4, 1978, when the networks declined to televise a prime-time speech by President Jimmy Carter on the ground that it was not newsworthy

Dry Winds Ease, California Blazes

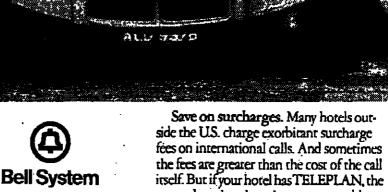
Santa Ana winds eased Monday, left by the two major blazes that roared through southern Califor-

acres between the mountains above the San Fernando Valley and the Pacific Ocean, was more than 80 percent contained. In Orange County to the south, the Gypsum Canyon blaze, spreading over 16,800 acres, was 90 percent contained, officials said.

Angeles, Orange and Ventura counties, officials said. The Dayton Canyon fire, called by Governor Edmund G. Brown

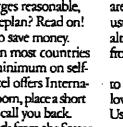


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Mauroy Says Austerity Will Last Through '83

PARIS - France faces a prolonged period of austerity, and the government will continue to exercise tight control over wages and prices, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said in an interview published Mr. Mauroy told Le Matin,

which generally supports the Socialist government, that the administration intends to intervene again if prices increase too quickly when a freeze is lifted at the end of Octo-

He said that salaries would also be watched. Purchasing power may not return to the level of four months ago — when the freeze was imposed — until late 1983, he said. "It is our duty to prepare our-

Angola Leader in Harare

West Africa (Namibia).

selves for a crisis that will last for a long time and which will have consequences for the whole world," he said.

the days of rationing in 1945 to control prices. The year 1983 will effectively be a year of surveillance as far as prices are concerned," he said. "The government will intervene

each time if they get out of con-"Prices have always been controlled in France," Mr. Mauroy told Le Matin. "Their liberation, announced as a great victory by our predecessors, was in fact to be one of the main factors in pushing inflation out of control." Price controls were abolished in 1978.

He added that corporations would be exempted from price controls if they agreed to respect the government's objectives. These are to reduce inflation to 10 percent this year and 8 percent in

controls were abolished in 1978,

Mr. Mauroy, who is seeking to cut inflation from its current level of around 11 percent and to reduce unemployment, said the govern-ment would use an old decree from

Resters

QUINDICI, Italy — Twenty
men armed with submachine guns, Police said the armed men drove

but the 1945 decree was not Police say the attack may have been motivated by revenge. Before

the time scheduled for the presi-

ant to the president for communi-cations, made the request for air time last week, NBC first accepted. "It was perfunctory," said Roger Mudd of NBC Nightly News. "My bureau chief said, 'Reagan is going to go on. Can you cover it?' and I said yes."

"Our initial concern is that it is too close to Election Day," said David Burke, vice president and assistant to the president of ABC News. "It

In urging the networks not to carry the president's speech, the

Aiding Firemen in

LOS ANGELES - Hot, dry greatly aiding firelighters as they worked to extinguish small fires nia over the weekend. By Monday evening, the Dayton Canyon fire, which burned 54,000

The two major fires, and several other smaller blazes, caused an es-

"the worst fire in the Santa Monica Mountains in 12 years," is being studied closely by Los Angeles County arson investigators. There was no word on the cause of the Orange County fire, but arson investigators were at work there

timated \$20 million damage in Los

Herald Cribune Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Solidarity Lives On

"Solidarity is alive!" chant thousands of striking workers at the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk, where Solidarity was born. So much for General Jaruzelski's "normalizing" of Poland with docile, factory-based union substirutes. The coffin is empty and the Commu-

nist pallbearers confront a resurrection.
Solidarity is kept alive by the forces that
created it: abiding discontent with a bankrupt system, a frustrated nationalism and identification with the Catholic Church. Poland will not know social peace until Soviet and Polish Communists come to terms with these indigenous sources of unrest.

when he imposed martial law 10 months ago, Gen. Jaruzelski pretended that Solidarity was only "suspended" and that its leader, Lech Walesa, was merely "detained." The general must have reckoned that Poles would greatly of critics and that the vest of the woold weary of crisis and that the rest of the world would lose its fascination with this workers' rebellion in a Soviet-style workers' state.

He guessed wrong about Poland. It is still bankrupt and still boiling with protest. Only on one count could he claim some success: The Western response has been fainthearted and ill-coordinated.

In an overheard aside, President Reason

lousy burns." But they are also a bunch of bankrupt debtors. They owe the West nearly \$30 billion yet claim to be independent, unaccountable to world opinion and free to disregard even their own socialist norms of conduct. To respond, as Mr. Reagan also did, with another token trade sanction is pathetic. Depriving the dwindled Polish trade of equitable tariffs will affect nothing

The need for a firmer response should be obvious. The Polish suppression is wrecking the foundations of East-West stability in Enrope. Human rights and commercial arrange-ments alike are being sacrificed to a barren ideology. Yet Western bankers, fearing an accounting crisis, intend to go right on subsidizing these hollow policies.

And timid Western leaders refuse to chase the banks from the diplomatic field. They should be nationalizing the Polish debt and talking tough strategic terms to Moscow and

its strapped European confederates.
Although outlawed and hounded, Solidarity and its strikers are still able to synchronize some protest. Solidarity's foreign well-

nunicate only disacray. _ATHE NEW YORK TIMES.

Anti-Coup in Bolivia

The change of government in Bolivia is best described as an anti-coup. The rapacious military regime, having stripped the government of every asset that it could get its hands on, has now allowed an elected president, Hernán Siles Zuazo, to take office. It remains us be seen how much actual power the generals and coloneis have panaturated will allow him. The Bolivian military has the country, in the moral sense as well as in been deeply involved in the international every other. Nor is the ambience promising most of Bolivia's neighbors are under military has a Aventina in particular has a traffic in cocaine, and it does not appear that the people engaged in that highly profitable business intend to get out of it voluntarily. The previous regime having driven the

country to the point of insolvency, the elected civilians are left to deal with the debts and the mess. Mr. Siles Zuazo, who has been in exile, returned home on a great wave of popularity but popularity usually fades quickly as appearity programs take hold. North Americans have often seen Bolivia

test of Latin American democracy and egies for national development. But once ain democracy gets its chance only after tary rule, and Argentina in particular has arecord of meddling in Bolivia's affairs.

The United States owes the new Bolivian

administration its encouragement and, through the International Monetary Fund, a measure of material aid.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Investment Goes West

Consistently for 35 years after World War If the American economy pumped a flow of equity capital out to the rest of the world. It was money representing not only investment but ownership of factories, mines and oil wells. Sometimes foreign countries were uneasy about if for it meant American control of those asses. But it also meant a flow of technologisthat increased productivity and raised standards of living, Last year that outward information of American investment sudversed itself. For the first time in a tion, Americans brought home more sencetton, Autorious oronger. The reason for it is probably the strain on

parent corporations at home as the receson goes on. But foreign investors' reaction to similar strains was precisely the opposite. Instead of bringing their American investments home, they have sharply increased the amounts of money they are sending to America. The scale of foreign investments in the country began to rise rapidly in the late 1970s. Last year's total was more than twice as large as any previous year's.

It is a reminder to Americans that, however gloomy they might consider the domestic outlook, America remains the world's idea of a safe haven. Perhaps you wondered whether

this unprecedented tide of foreign investmen is all oil money coming from the Middle East. No. Some, but not much, foreign oil money goes into business investments in the United States. The huge flow last year came in significant part from France, where a Socialist government had been elected. It came from Britain, the Netherlands and West Germany. It came from Canada, where business distrust of the Trudeau government was deepening. For the first time there was sub-

stantial investment from Japan.
These surges last year violated conventional theory, since the high exchange rate of the dollar made it expensive for foreigners to move their money in. It seems that they were willing to pay a stiff premium for security.

Perhaps the 1981 pattern will persist; perhaps it won't. But the amounts of money are large enough to influence the way the international economy works, and this abrupt break in a long-established trend is an authentic reflection of states of mind around the world. Financial statistics are the most sincere public opinion poll. They suggest that, among people who have or manage capital, pessim nism is far more severe in the other industrial countries than in America.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A New Version of the WPA

Traditionally America has relied on a stubbornly individualistic approach to the prob-lem of unemployment. There is little or no coordination or coherent sense of purpose. Government provides cushions and stopgaps, industry hires and fires with the flow and ebb of the business cycle, and labor scrambles to get - and hold on to - whatever it can.

That is no longer enough. The profound changes at work in the job market require a new era of cooperation among all sectors of society, a rigorous attention to preventing the economic and human pain of sweeping dislocation. Any effective agenda for putting America back to work and keeping it there will demand sacrifices on many fronts and action on a wide range of nagging problems.

There is one kind of investment that only

the government can handle: the massive American infrastructure of highways, bridges, sewers, ports and dams that support the nation's commerce. And it is one area in which the government can actually create jobs. After decades of neglect, the infrastruc-ture needs hundreds of billions of dollars in repairs, and failing to address them would cost the economy considerably more. The notion of putting some of the nation's 11 mil-lion unemployed to work in a new version of

Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Works Progres Administration — and in the process giving them real skills that would be transferable to the private sector — in nearly irresistible. - Newsweek.

Perplexity in Spain

It would be absurd not to recognize the widespread public perplexity over the sketchy and confused news being published about the latest attempted coup d'état. An objective re-constitution of the facts leads us to believe that the conspiracy was the most serious of any mounted until now. A broad, hard-line conspiracy was in preparation against the government, probably hatched in the cells of men previously imprisoned for military rebellion. The danger in granting such lenient treatment to those prisoners could not have

been unknown to the government.

And we certainly do not imagine that the government believes that with the detention three leaders and the unveiling of their plans the nuclei of the conspiracy have been shattered. So what we must now ask ourselves is whether our faith should continue to be blind, or whether we Spaniards have the right to be informed of our own dangers and to defend ourselves from them.
— El Pais (Madrid).

OCT. 13: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Austrian Emperor III

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Throughout Europe — indeed, throughout the civilized world — the indisposition of the Emperor of Austria is keenly regretted. The veneration with which the aged Emperor-King is universally regarded is the highest tribute that could be paid to his personal qualities and public merits. It is thanks to the conscientious view he has taken of his duties as a sovereign and to his clear conception of all public questions and the firmness with which he deals with them that Austro-Hungary is in a position to face the future with confidence."

1932: New York Needs Loan

NEW YORK - For the second time within a year New York City is faced with insolvency as the result of the failure of the adminis-tration to carry out drastic economies de-manded by bankers when they advanced a large loan some months ago. Only \$16 million of city funds is available to meet all expenses until Dec. 10, when the next tax payments are due. Recently the government was forced to borrow \$10 million to pay salaries and meet current expenses, and unless another large loan is negotiated the present balance will be insufficient to meet expenses for the next two months.

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Yes, the Soviet Giant Is Sick

W country unable to feed itself, dependent on theft to keep up with modern science, and in a grisly de-cline in the telltale measures of infant mortality and survival of the elderly. Only one country matches that dismal profile: the Soviet Union militarily mighty to a fearsome extent, but also internally ill to an extent that rarely receives sufficient attention in the West.

Nasty northern latitudes are con-veniently blamed for the debacle of Soviet agriculture. But incredible mismanagement at the national level rather than poor weather, has wrecked the productivity of Soviet farmland, according to an authorita-tive new study of Soviet grain production by Lester R. Brown, an agricultural economist who heads the Worldwatch Institute, a private think tank based in Washington.

The Worldwatch study points out that the Soviet Union, which was long an exporter of grain, has now blundered into its fourth successive serious grain shortage. With a shortfall of 46 million tons this year, Mr. Brown reports, the Soviet Union faces major annual grain deficits well into the future.

At the heart of their difficulties, he writes, is rigid planning that makes the worst of relatively unfavorable climatic conditions. Although the Soviets spend heavily on efforts to boost productivity, Mr. Brown reports, they persist in trying to plan for the unplannable, such as local weather conditions and shift-

ing pesticide requirements.
In the mid-1950s the United States and the Soviet Union were quite close in grain production; since the mid-1970s Soviet produc-tion has declined and America last year outproduced it in grain by 331 illion to 165 million tons.

In science, which Soviet ideology traditionally hails as the foundation of the modern industrial state, the Soviets have long relied on Western laboratories to lead the way to new knowledge. Although they spend heavily on research and put great stress on training scientists and engineers, the Soviets excel only in those fields that require heavy construction and long-range planning, such as space, nuclear power and atom smashing. Otherwise they are aston-ishingly backward, especially in the new and delicate electronic and etic sciences that are keystones of advanced industrial prowess.

The curse on their system, openly acknowledged by westward-looking Soviet researchers, is centralized planning compounded by excessive

secrecy, plus, in biology, the lingering effects of Stalin's decrees on ideologically acceptable science.

By Daniel Greenberg

To help make up for their science and technology deficit, the Soviets have resorted to purchase and espionage. But, in a newly issued assessment of Soviet prying on American science, an expert com-mittee of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences has expressed doubt about the Soviets' ability to exploit their acquisitions of foreign science

for military purposes.

There is no doubt that they are collecting a lot of material, said the committee, but it may not flow read-ily to Soviet military designers be-cause of the highly secretive and compartmentalized nature of Soviet military research and the development and procurement process. In seeking to dampen the flow, the Academy experts warned, let us not emulate the mindless security procedures that have helped to make the

Soviets scientific beggars.

For assessing the basic physical qualities of a society — munition, nousing, environmental safety and health care — the ultimate reckon-ing shows up in vital statistics for

In the early 1970s, alone among industrialized countries, the Soviet Union began a deterioration. Be-tween 1971 and 1976, for example, infant mortality increased from 22.9 to more than 30 deaths per 1,000 live births — double the U.S. rate. Similar shifts occurred in other measures of health. Thereupon the Sovi-

ets, again alone among modern na-

tions, simply stopped publishing the embarrassing vital statistics. Why should one of the world's two great space and nuclear powers be losing its ground in the survival of its infants and old people? Hints gleaned from Soviet public health journals and other sources point to poor nutrition, alcoholism, environmental pollution, a backward phar-maceutical and infant-formula industry, and overstaffed but undereed health services. It is trite to say that, well, after all, we know the Russians aren't 10

feet tall. Of course they aren't, nor were they ever. The next step in coming to terms with reality may be a recognition that the Soviet military brawn rests on a sick society.

The writer is editor and publisher of an independent newsletter, Science and Government Report.



'I don't care what Americans think of us -as long as they feed us."

But Can Dr. Reagan's Stand-Off Therapy Work?

WASHINGTON - From the W National Security Council comes a speech on "The Soviet Union in Crisis" that spells out what appears to be tantalizing Ronald

Reagan about the world scene. It is the Washington swan song of Richard Pipes, the NSC's Soviet specialist, who heads back to Harvard soon. Cleared and touted by Mr. Reagan's national security adviser,

William P. Clark, the speech was deivered in West Germany last week. What tantalizes Mr. Reagan is the notion that the Soviet Union is in the grip of a multi-faceted systemic is, one evident not only in the usual economic and social indicators but also in Moscow's inability to deliver on its numerous strategic and economic commitments. (That is the reason the Kremlin has been passive

in Lebanon, Mr. Pipes suggests.)
What is Moscow's way out? A violent collapse of the Soviet regime is unlikely, Mr. Pipes judges. A reversion to Stalinism is unrealistic. A more rational option is liberal economic reform on the Hungarian model of "goulash communism."

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

The Hungarian model is designed to increase productivity by the offer-ing of incentives, while keeping the munist Party's domination intact. The Soviet Union's dynamic and illegal "second economy" in food and housing may already be

taking the country that way. Liberal reform could produce a turn inward, away from expansionism and toward domestic concerns, Mr. Pipes argues. But at this point he attacks the pro-detente approach, which he presents as holding that Soviet reform can best be encouraged "by making life easier for the Soviet authorities — by showering them and their clients with cheap credits; by enabling them, again on credit, to earn large sums of hard currency; by limiting one's reactions to their global ventures to verbal chastisement, and by responding to the Soviet military challenges with a minimal deterrent."

Mr. Pipes goes on: "Now no responsible persons can have any illusions that it is, in the power of the dozen times America's and whose

West to alter the Soviet system or to bring the Soviet economy to its knees. These are spurious objectives. What one can and ought to strive for is compelling the Soviet regime to bear the consequences of its own priorities.

We should not make it easier for the [ruling apparatus] to have its cake and eat it - to maintain an inefficient system ... and build up an aggressive military force and expand globally. Any attempt to help the Soviet Union out of its economic predicament both eases the pressure for internal reform and reduces the need for global retrenchment." So, he concludes, shut down the

Soviet natural gas pipeline.

There is logic to Mr. Pipes's thesis. Why should the West make it easier for the Kremlin to compete with it? But this is logic in a political vacuum. It disregards the difficulties of bringing along the European al-lies, whose total annual trade with the Soviet bloc is something like a

politics are not rigged to allow any European government, even if it were so minded, to apply a Reagan-like squeeze. (Let us leave aside, for onsiderations of delicacy, the giant
U.S. grain sales to Moscow on which
the allies cannot help but gag.)
Mr. Pipes's line, seconded strongly in the Pentagon, is dominant in

the White House today. It explains why the United States has an East-West policy that is convulsing the al-lies and giving the Soviets a free ride toward their traditional goal of

sapping Europe's Atlantic ties.

All this means, moreover, that the truly vital question of Atlantic policy that is coming due in 1983 — will the Europeans stick to their resolve to install new missiles if arms controi talks stall? — will have to be treated in the worst possible conditions of an atmosphere heavy with the European reaction to Mr.

Reagan's pipeline policy.
One sees from Mr. Pipes's tune where President Reagon is coming from on the pipeline issue. But where is he going?

The Washington Post.

When Debate **Beams Clearly** To Deaf Ears

By David S. Broder

SAN FRANCISCO — For one hour last Wednesday evening two contestants in the race for a United States Senate seat debated with due seriousness, the questions of strategic arms control, NATO forces. trade relations, immigration, Middle East policy and human rights.

The forum had been arranged by the League of Women Voters for California's Gov. Jerry Brown and his Republican opponent, San Diego Mayor Pete Gilson. The debate was remarkably devoid of verbal tricks and chesp shots. Both men had pre-pared well and both spoke with ciarity and occasional eloquence.

It was a welcome change from the pattern of a campaign which, like many others this year, had been dominated by 30-second television spots aimed mainly at denigrating the adversary's character and competence, The only trouble was that if you did not happen to be within range of a San Francisco television station you had difficulty seeing it. The dehate was carried live by two

local stations, but in the great Los Angeles television area where 40 percent of the state's voters live it was available only on the UHF public television outlet, and there with a two-hour delay. The commercial stations in Los Angeles — and in most other cities — declined to make room for the debate on their schedules. What the broadcasters are saying,

in essence, is that their normal commercial fare is more important than the exposure of their huge audiences to the views of the men whose policies may decide the ratification of future nuclear arms treaties or the shape of future military budgets. This is not a parochial matter. The

three main Los Angeles channels are owned by the national networks, and their management decisions reflect endemic values in that industry. Complaints of lack of television coverage of the campaign have been heard in many states this year.

These stations are huge profit cen-ters, with some of the profits in an election year coming from the mil-tions of dollars of individual political contributions that are funneled directly into television advertising. Voters who had doubts about Mr.

Brown or Mr. Gilson would, I think, have been pleased by the knowledge each displayed and the calm reasoned way each presented his views. Those voters would have heard them define their differences on the best strategy for achieving a nuclear arms nt and the best way to defend Western Europe in the next decade. Los Angeles voters did not see that debate. On the CBS affiliate they saw

an episode of "Seven Brides for Seven Brothers," in which "a romance between Crane and a veterinarian turns into a dilemma when the vet is awarded a medical internship that will separate them," to quote the listing in the Los Angeles Times. On the NBC affiliate it was "Real People," with a "salute to Chicago," including "baseball legends of Wrigley Field." On ABC it was the 1968 Rock Hudson film "Ice Station Zehra" I would like to hear the explanations of the television executives.

The Washington Post.

Again, the Old American Recoil From Europe CHARLESTON, West Virginia - Hostility toward Western Europe is growing among ar American public upset by Europe's commitment to the Soviet pipeline, by economic competition from

Europe and by what too often is seen as Europe's unwillingness to defend itself. Never mind that each of these indictments is partial or simply wrong due to ignorance. What counts is what people think, and these are the things a great many Americans are thinking.

They do so not only in the small cities of the country but also in New York boardrooms and in Washington. These semiments can be found ex-pressed by columnists in papers like The New York Times and can be heard in broadcast commentaries. They are, of course, the commonplaces of the neo-conservative magazines and think tanks. It is said that since the Europeans won't defend themselves, why should America do it? It is said that one reason why the U.S. economy is troubled and its exports fare badly against European and Japanese competition is that the United States spends more on defense than Europe or Japan — on forces meant to defend Europe and Japan.

These Americans ask why U.S. technology should be appropriated by European companies to give the Soviet Union a new natural gas pipeline network, fueling Soviet industry as well as earning hard currency for the Soviet Union abroad.

One can try to answer that this all grotesquely oversimplifies what really is going on in Western Europe, vastly underestimates the real European contribution to Western defense, ignores the un-

By William Pfaff

derlying cause of the U.S.-European split on the pipeline issue and the reasons why many Europeans have come to distrust the United States. But it is all but impossible to shake the conviction of a growing number of Americans that the United States, somehow, is being victimized by those same Europeans whom the American people,

od is resentment. It is wry rather than bitter, but it is dismissive of Europe. Does this change of opinion in the United States change U.S. foreign policy? The simple answer is: not yet. First of all, people overestimate the ease with which trans-Atlantic ties could be cut. Those ties actually are tough and dense. The two sides depend on one another. The idea that Europe doesn't really mean much to American econon

over the years, have sent their sons to defend.

well-being, and that its security is irrelevant to America's, will not bear serious examination. The notion that the United States can turn to Asia and Latin America for equivalent markets overlooks the fact that industrial states trade most profitably with the other industrial societies.

An advocate of such a shift, Ronald Nairn, wrote last year in The Wall Street Journal: "There is East Asia, so vast in its potential as to stagger the imagination. There is also the Pacific rim of South America and beyond that South Asia and Africa. When we measure the near-optimized markets of Europe and its 250 million persons against the 1.5 billion to 2 billion people of the Pacific

Basin alone, Europe seems a puny affair." And indeed it does — except that nearly all the people in East and South Asia, South America and Africa-are poor, indifferent to what the United States proluces (except perhaps its food) and unfortunately likely to remain so for a very long time. But it must also be said that an American with-

drawal from Europe, to a background of resentment and relief, is consistent with a deep, historically grounded, American distrust of Europe and of Europeans — an old American impulse to distance the country from Western Europe. The isolationism of the 1920s and 1930s is only

a memory now, and usually an imperfect one. ordinarily is thought to have been a right-wing phenomenon, an affair of Midwestern Republic cans, but until Pearl Harbor there were nearly as many liberal isolationists as conservative ones.

Today's "unilateralists," as the advocates of an American break with Europe are coming to be New (

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alled, are the direct descendants of the old isolstionists, complete to their elders' paradoxical taste for involvements in Asia. There really is nothing surprising in isolationism's return. It is in the American grain to stand apart from Europe. That is the direction in which America is mor-

ing. The question is whether the movement will be moderated and intelligently guided by European as well as American leaders, or whether there will be drift, uncontrolled - followed by a crash that harts everyone on both sides of the Atlantic. International Herald Tribune.

A Case for Withdrawing Most U.S. Forces From Europe

come for the United States to begin withdrawing most of its ground forces from Europe and to adopt a global strategy based on sea power.

Such a course is dictated by two developments: the steady political disintegration of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as an instrument for mustering an adequate defense of Western Europe, and the emergence of a host of new threats to vital U.S. security interests in Southwest Asia and other areas outside Europe where the United States does not enjoy politically secure military access a These developments require a basic reappraisal of the wisdom of continuing to allocate the bulk of U.S.

ground forces to Europe. Current strategic and international political conditions are a far cry from those that governed the world when NATO was founded in 1949.

Then the United States possessed a virtual monopoly of nuclear weapons. Europe was the most likely locus of overt Soviet aggression, and the de-ployment of large U.S. ground forces there was deemed a necessary though temporary means of providing a shield behind which the prostrate al-lies could recover from World War IL

Today America no longer enjoys nuclear superiority, much less a monopoly, and Europe is no longer the most likely arena of overt Soviet aggression. Furthermore, the NATO allies are more than capable of assum-ing full responsibility for their own defense on the ground.

Despite this transformation in the global strategic environment, many of America's allies steadfastly refuse

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

By Jeffrey Record and Robert J. Hanks

to fulfill their responsibilities to their own defense or to the defense of common interests outside Europe. As in 1949, they continue to look to America to shoulder a disproportionate share of the burden for their protection. The situation begs for change.

The fault cannot be ascribed whol-

ly to the Europeans. The foremost mistake of the United States since signing the North Atlantic Treaty has been its failure to insist that the primary responsibility for West European security rests with the Europeans. The prospect increases every year that an angry Congress may force an abrupt withdrawal of U.S. troops. Such a step could push the NATO allies into further accommodation with the Soviet Union. This would serve neither their security interests nor those of the United States.

On the other hand, 35 years of entreaties by Washington have failed to elicit from these same allies adequate efforts to provide a credible defense of Western Europe. It is time for Washington to adopt a different approach to collective defense.

The United States should let the Europeans know that it intends, over the next 10 to 15 years, to withdraw all U.S. ground forces from the European continent other than those associated with NATO's theater nuclear forces. The retention in Europe of existing U.S. tactical air and theater nuclear forces - to which 60,000 persomel are assigned in West Germany alone — would make it impossible for the Soviet Union to avoid early and heavy combat with Americans in the event of war. This defeats the argument that a withdrawal of U.S. ground forces would be tantamount to an abdication of America's commitment to European defense.

abandoning neither its membership in NATO nor its commitment to Europe's defense. Only the character of that commitment would be altered. America's comparative military advantage has always resided in naval and air power. (The continental military traditions of Germany are still reflected in its primary focus on land warfare and in its army's superb

In sum, the United States would be

current plans for a possible land we in Central Europe, U.S. strategy would be shifted to fashioning a smaller, more agile army designed react rapidly to crisis situations in the Third World, where vital Western is terests are far more immedi threatened than they are in Burope. A reduction in the size of the army would make resources available for badly needed expansion of naval, marine and tactical air forces.

rine and tactical air forces.

By gradually shifting to a predominantly maritime strategy, Washing ton would offer its allies time and opportunity to construct a meaningful ground defense of Western Europe one backed by American air, nava and nuclear power. Such an approach would also serve as a powerful heige against the trans-Atlantic confrontstion that would surely attend my abrupt congressional withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Europe.

The writers are senior analysts at the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis and co-authors of "U.S. Strategy of the Crossroads: Two Views," recently published by the institute.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Heeding Kennan

Regarding "Ex-Envoy Urges U.S. to End Its Economic Battle Against Russia" (IHT, Oct. 11):

George Kennan's appeal in Frank-furt for an end to President Reagan's primitive, simplified and misleading" attempt to prevent or set back the entire development of another people hit the nail on the head. The whole of history shows that there is no better way to push a people to desperate military adventurism and that the road to peace lies through the development of multiple economic, cul-

that Mr. Reagan and associates do themselves with George F. Kennan's

not really want peace. When they pretend they are only trying to catch up with Russian armaments, one may ask with whom their analysis of information legitimately predecessors were trying to catch up in the decades after 1945 when Rus-sia was trailing behind. The real culprits are the faceless men of big moncy behind the arms industry.

A.S. Mac EOCHAID. Paris.

Concerning the recent uproar in the White House over Russia's industrial spying, while I would be the last to tural and political ties.

An increasing number of well-informed people are coming to believe suggest that it does not happen I would nevertheless suggest that Mr. Reagan and his advisers familiarize suggest that it does not happen I

comments in his memoirs: "Experence had convinced us that far more could be learned by careful, scholarly available concerning any great nation than by the funciest arrangements of

clandestine intelligence." Mr. Reagan would also do well to reconsider his opposition to the pipe line. Surely it is better for West Laso peans to burn Siberian gas - that is someone cise's -- than to use up their own scarce resources prematirely. As has been pointed out. Mr. Respectively of the foreign exchange back Mr. payment in grain deals.

I.F.T. SPENCES

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Liza Minnelli in the Transvaal

By Joseph Lelyveld New York Times Service

CUN CITY. Bophuthatswana — D Liza Minnelli had them streaming by the thousands last weekend to this nominally inde-pendent tribal "homeland" in the parched and scrubby reaches of the northern Transvaal

For the most part, it wasn't the Bophuthatswanans — blacks of Tswana tribai origins, now formally classified as foreigners inside the surrounding white-ruled Republic of South Africa — who were lured in convoys of Mercedeses and other luxury sedans to Son City, an incongruously lavish casmo resort where Minnelli is booked to do 11 shows in 10 days in a "Super Bowl" that seats 6,000.

They were whites, mostly from

Johannesburg, for whom a roundtrip drive of five hours and tickets costing \$45 or \$36 each — as much as the monthly wage of many Bophuthatswanans — are a negligible price to pay for a chance to pierce the curtain of isolation and boycotts that confines white South Af-rica's encounters with stars to movies or glossy pages in women's magazines. Ever since it was opened by Frank Sinatra 14 months ago, the Super Bowl has torn a gaping hole in that curtain. Minnelli, who landed in Johannesburg last week with an entourage of 25, including 12 musicians and 2 male dancers, is the 23d bigname act to face the challenge of filling the huge auditorium. Shirley Bassey and Olivia Newton-John both came close: Glen Campbell and Ann-Margret found themselves performing to hundreds — and more than 5,000 empty seats —on weekday nights.

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Contractions

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The Osmonds and the Beachboys, Paul Anka and Cher are among the others who have joined the lucrative procession to Bophuthatswana - a jigsaw puzzle of a state scattered in seven pieces across three South African provinces.

Minnelli drew the kind of crowd that the casino's operators like to see: well-heeled and mostly middic-aged; the kind of people who will play roulette and blackjack as well as the slot machines and eat in the resort's pricier restaurants as well as its fast-food outlets; the kind of people, that is, who might willingly part with \$200 or \$300 on a night's outing.

The more expensive seats were sold out for her opening performance Friday night, which drew about 4,500 people, among whom there were no more than 200 blacks. Of these, only one black could be seen in the top-priced seats — rows of aluminium-frame convention chairs arrayed in straight lines in front of the stage, across a floor on which Rod Laver and Ken Rosewall were playing

tennis the weekend before, The rest of the blacks were high

seats that are sold for \$13.20 when phuthatswana or Sun City. Inthey can be bought. Southern Suns, the hotel chain that runs the ting a response when she menresort, acknowledged that some of tioned Broadway musicals like them had been given away. This "The Act," which vanished years touch of affirmative action may sometimes be needed to insure that there are any blacks in the Super Bowl's andience. Sun City is ear-nestly multiracial in its hiring and training programs and in the man-

agement of its facilities, practicing only an economic segregation that is hardly restricted to southern Africa. At the same time, it promises its performers that they will be playing to mixed audiences. "I don't mind about anything

except that I'm playing in front of mixed audiences," Minnelli was able to reply when she was challenged with a political question at a Johannesburg news conference. A member of her entourage said she knew nothing about the tribal homelands such as Bophuthatswana or their place in the South African system of migrant labor.
"She's just doing a gig," he said.

The paradox is that the audience could be far more multiracial if a star like Minnelli consented to perform in Johannesburg, but such is the stigma against performing in South Africa that the stars who are tempted by the kind of money that Southern Suns is ready to pay are relieved to hear that Bophuthatswana is someplace else. The fact that many blacks reject this idea, insisting that the whole of South Africa is their country, is then dismissed by their touring managers and spokesmen as a local subtlety that a busy entertainer could hardly be expected to under-

Certainly it was a subtlety that was on no one's mind in the Super Bowl Friday night when Minnelli opened her show by stepping into a spotlight at the top of a flight of steps, her facial expression doing its characteristic flicker between vulnerable and beguiling.

She was onstage for more than an hour and a half and gave of herself unstintingly every minute that she was there. It is also a window on the world. .

It hardly seemed like a foreign audience listening to a foreign en-tertainer. The South Africans knew which songs were Minnelli's standards and clapped when she sang the first bars, getting carried away especially when she danced and sang her way through a medley of eight songs about New York. Tell me what street compares with Mott Street in July," seemed to carry a mystic message in Bophuthatswana: and clapping with their hands over their heads, they were on their feet again when the medley reached its inevitable climax with Minnelli belting out "New York, New York."

In chatting with her audience between numbers, the star never

whether federal or provincial juris-

up at the top of the auditorium in mentioning South Africa or Bostead, she led them into hers, get-"They didn't just recognize the

songs," Minnelli exclaimed later in her dressing room, "they knew all the introductions!

Only once was there a reference that might have seemed to have local connotations. The final number was from "Cabaret," the musical based on Christopher Isherwood's Berlin stories, and, in her Sally Bowles character, Minnelli was suddenly heard to be talking about a "political fuss" that would "all blow over." Her Berlin, she was saying, was "exciting and divinely decadent." Brecht and Isherwood are favor-

ites of small theater groups in

South Africa that seem to think

that they are making a relevant po-

litical comment by performing-plays traceable to the Germany of 1930 or so. But Minnelli obviously intended no double entendre, and none seemed to have been heard. Minnelli will romp off the Super Bowl stage for the last time next Sunday. Then the Johannesburg high-rollers will have to wait a while for the next big act. Dolly Parton isn't due to hit Bo-

phuthatswana until Dec. 3.



Entertainer Minnelli: Just doing a gig.

Ayckbourn's 'Upstream' Sinks

By Sheridan Morley

ONDON — The National Theatre has been messing about with boats for far too long; but now that they have finally got Alan Ayckbourn's "Way Up-stream" away from its mooring and and into the water of the Lyttelton stage tank, it turns out to resemble nothing so much as the Titanic. Considering the vast amount of time and money that has been spent launching this aquatic disaster, you'd think the management would have first ascertained that the play would float.

Instead they are offering this waterlogged account of two archetypal Ayckbourn couples adrift on a comic voyage which turns into something vastly more portentous as the boat approaches (I kid you not) Armageddon Bridge. If Avekbourn had found a small bottle in which to put his message about the survival of the mildest he would have saved a lot of time and trouble not least to himself as authordirector. As things are the National might have at least ensured that the water that caused all the delays was visible; from five rows back the boat might as well have been on wheels. The sooner it gets a de-cent burial at sea the better; maybe then the National might be able

least a personal appearance by Esther Williams

Peter Nichols may not be Britain's greatest living dramatist (in-deed like John Arden he has recently threatened to give up being a dramatist at all), but he is cer-

THE LONDON STAGE

tainly Britain's most remarkable stage archivist. Having in "Privates on Parade" disinterred one derelict theatrical form, the revue, and used it to tell some of the truth about the British Army overseas after the war, he now, in "Poppy," the RSC's first production of a new script at the Barbican, takes a still more dessicated form, that of the Victorian pantomime, and uses it for a bitter study of British opium-pushing in China a century

The result is admittedly patchy and, in the second half, inclined to drift closer to "The King and I" than "Aladdin"; but the notion itself is so much more courageous than anything else being done in the subsidized concrete palaces, and it allows for moments of such utter delight, that bits of "Poppy" are a lot better than no "Poppy" at

The trouble starts somewhere around the intermission, by which time a pantomime convention complete with dames and principal boys and a two-man horse, all lovingly recreated in defiance of Farrah's modern-musical settings, can no longer contain all that Nichols wants to say about the complex corruption of the Victorian onium runners. Like Sondheim with "Pacific Overtures" (a remarkably similar exercise in mismatched Oriental form and content) Nichols suddenly finds himself defeated by his own framework, and only at the last walkdown is he able to pull the whole thing together agam.

Emboldened by their success with "Swan's Down Gloves," last Christmas at the Aldwych and some David Toguri choreography which is (I hope) a brilliant parody of every Windsor pantomine I ever spent my childhood at, the company takes to the format like the addicts they are occasionally asked to play.

I'm not convinced (despite the aforementioned 'Swan's Down Gloves') that the director, Terry Hands, entirely understands the lost world of pantomimes that Nichols is attempting to conjure up, and his casting is a bit thin, but in Geraldine Gardner he has discovered the most blazing stage-musi-cal talent in years, while Stephen Moore manages a constantly faithful and endearing Jack. In short, what we have here is a flawed spectacular of considerable fascination; this may be your only chance to see a song sheet lowered from

the Barbican flies, and I'd not be inclined to miss a moment of it. In the wake of "Annie" and

'Charlie Brown" and "Li'l Abner" it was, I suppose, inevitable that somebody should think of making a musical out of Reg Smythe's "Andy Capp." But if ever a strip cartoon defied musicalization, this one is it; "Andy" has no plot, no hidden depths, few friends of much interest even to him. The strip is in effect a series of linked single gags, and in staging it at the Aldwych Trevor Peacock (book and lyrics) and Alan Price (music and lyrics) have been unable to put together more than the barest outline of a plot. Thus we have Andy deserted by long-suffering wife. Andy returned to (for no apparent reason) by her and Andy trying, not with much successon the night I witnessed, to catch a homing pigeon during his nephew's wedding.

Tom Courtenay does a likeable if soft turn as Andy and the rest of the cast in Braham Murray's Manchester Royal Exchange produc-tion cluster respectfully around him in a semi-circle while he utters some of Smythe's more memorable one-liners about the state of male chauvinist piggery in an oddly un-defined north country pub-world.

The setting would appear to be mid-1950s Bleak, the songs (performed on stage by Price) are blandly forgettable and addicts of the strip will doubtless feel at home. Andy does not however achieve an independent theatrical life and his surgical at the life, and his survival at the Aldwych will depend on the efficiency with which Daily Mirror readers can be bused in to that for-mer temple of RSC upmarket cul-

To the Apollo Victoria for only a week came Shirley MacLaine with a new touring concert patched to-gether from highlights of the last one plus lengthy homilies on the state of world peace. Here for 90 minutes was one of the greatest theatrical singers of our time resolutely ignoring any great theatrical songs and instead settling for a lot of acrobatic dancing linked by mediocre numbers from her movie past. Her energy is considerable, her belief that she has the right to lecture us on humanity at 20 quid a ticket breathtaking; what she could do given a good director and writer remains to be seen.

5 Constable Works Found

LONDON — Five previously unknown paintings by John Constable, the English landscape painter, have been discovered in a family collection. Four of them, all oil sketches, will be sold at Christie's on Nov. 19, and London's Tate Gallery is negotiating for the fifth, a spokesman said.

Jean Yanne Parodies Hollywood Bible Epics

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jean Yanne is a Gallic cousin of Ken Russell, Mel Brooks and Monty Python. Out to demystify history and august personages, he sends up-Caesar, Cleopatra and the Roman Empire in "Deux heures moins le quart avant Jesus-Christ," a bawdy parody of Hollywood's costumed epics.

As theatrical travesty was introduced by Aristophanes, circa 425 B.C., the Yanne scheme is scarcely an innovation, but it still works. His film drew a bigger gross during its initial week than any other movie, tive or imported, seen in France this year.

Yanne has no more subtlety than a riveter and makes as much noise. He is not, however, a skilled worker. His script is as clumsy as its title and the direction is of like delicacy. He baits every sequence with gross anachronisms, stalking the belly laugh and bagging it more often then not.

His Caesar is an effeminate fop who, visiting his African colony, meets the Siren of the Nile, but due to biological deficiency is appalled by the suggestion that he marry her. He is played by Michel Serranlt for super camp. Coluche, the music hall bumpkin, is a Ben Hur who drives an armored tank in a chariot race and Françoise Fabian's Cleopatra has strayed from the burlesque boards. The author-director's colleagues from television add to the hilarity, as do Yanne himself as a subversive taxi chauffeur who hatches a plot to unionize gladiators. In the last moments there is an insert of the Nativity.

Pierre Schoendoerffer is an earnest and well-intentioned author, but as a filmmaker he seems to lack the necessary fire. His latest work, "L'Honneur d'un capitaine" is a lengthy discussion on the Algerian war. As once ventured into their world by it would be impossible to explain the Algerian war to

everyone's satisfaction he remains, as it were, neutral, leaving conclusions to his spectators. So, too, with the complicated matter of honor, always an intensely personal concept. Falstaff dis-missed honor as mere air and Neville Chamberlain thought he was honorable at Munich.

When on a television panel a leftist professor slurs the reputation of a French captain slain in the Algerian campaign, the officer's widow brings suit. The cap-tain's comportment in combat is reviewed at the trial. The widow wins, but is left with some doubts over the enigmatic evidence. There are flashbacks to the bat-tles and the searches for informers, with Jacques Pertin as the captain, but most of the footage is devoted to courtroom sessions, well played by Nicole Garcia as the offended widow, Georges Wilson as her adviser and Charles Denner as the defense attorney.

One respects Schoendoerffer's sincerity, but though he presents the case he never makes a case. Gripping drama is apt to achieve its emotional surge not by logical reasoning but more often by deliberately dis-honest black-and-white contrasts. His film is honest and honorable, but it is a bit dull.

Mario Monicelli's "Le Marquis s'annee" is an Italian harlequinade set in Rome at the time of the Napoleonic wars. It provides the versatile comedian Alberto Soldi with a dual role. He is at once the capricious playboy nobleman and the drunken plebeian, kidnapped in an alcoholic slumber to awake in a palace bedroom and honored for a spell as the mischief-making marquis. Soldi delivers hilarious characterizations and there is an amusing cameo by Paola Stoppa as the pope threatened by the demands of the Corsican. The handsome photography sets the period with lavish de-tail and costuming for yet another spirited and spicy comedy from the Italian studios.



Michel Serrault as Caesar.

New Canadian Charter Keeping Judges Busy

By Michael T. Kaufman New York Times Service

OTTAWA — A Canadian government regulation that would force airlines to provide a free additional seat to any obese or disabled passenger is being chal-lenged on constitutional grounds by an association representing 105

The issue is one of many being contested under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the document similar to the U.S. Bill of Rights that was enacted last year with the adoption of the Canadian Constitution.

Adoption of the charter has led to a multitude of civil rights suits; the courts, formerly bound by the British tradition of common law, find themselves weighing the implications of the charter in crimi-nal, family and civil cases and pubhe proceedings.

We are basing our objection to the free-seat ruling in large part on constitutional arguments involving the charter," said Tom Watson, an official of the Air Transport Association of Canada, which so far has succeeded in delaying the ef-fective date of the ruling on extra

What we are contending is that, by giving free seats to the obese or disabled, we would be discriminating against the other pas-sengers. The cost of those extra seats would have to be borne by the other passengers, adding to the discrimination," Mr. Watson said. "Who is to say who is obese?" he asked, "Will such passengers require medical certification? Are we

supposed to have a cut-out silhouette through which normal but not obese passengers can pass? It is really a headache." The Canadian Transport Commission made the ruling last

March after hearing testimony during the International Year of the Disabled. In the case of the disabled, the commission held that the free extra seat was needed for a companion or attendant. For the obese, the commission ruled, it was a matter of comfort.

During the hearings it was noted

that several Canadian airlines voluntarily sell extra seats to overweight or large passengers at half fare, though this is not widely advertised Regulations covering the extra seats were to have gone into effect Aug. 31, but, as a result of the opposition of the airline association and the acknowledged problems of carrying out the move, it has been delayed and more hearings are being considered. There has been no great outcry against the free-seat plan except by the air-

acts under provisions of the formal charter is taking root much faster than many observers had expected. Civil rights law, which in the past mostly meant argument over

diction applied, is burgeoning. In criminal law, questions of search and seizure, self-incrimination, due process and limits on police authority are being worked out in dozens of cases In family law, groups of Indian women are using the charter's guarantees against discrimination on the basis of sex in an effort to overturn laws that uphold only patrilineal descent as the basis of head of the institute.

tribal membership, thus denying women who marry out of the tribe, and their children, any rights to tribal benefits.

The most significant decision in the new area of constitutional law came last month when a judge in

Montreal invalidated aspects of a Quebec law that forced children of certain English-speaking parents to attend French schools. The judge said the law violated the federal charter's guarantees on education in the language that was used to teach the child's parents. In another case, an appellate court cited free press guarantees in

the charter when overturning a lower court decision that barred reporters from covering juvenile cases even if they had agreed not to publish the names of the youths.

Perhaps the most controversial charter-related decision came during the summer, when Judge Maurice Charles dismissed a case against a Toronto burglary suspect on the ground that his having been fingerprinted after arrest but before conviction had violated the charter's guarantee of protection ny.

The judge, whose position was sharply attacked as being soft on crime, insisted that he was not against fingerprinting but that he felt that, as in Britain, a court order should be obtained by the police before fingerprints are taken.

2 Sentenced for Aiding West German Terrorists The Associated Press

STUTTGART — A Stuttgart court found two West Germans guilty Tuesday of having actively supported the Red Army Faction terrorist group and sentenced them to prison terms and the loss of civil rights for three years.

Karl-Friedrich Grosser was given 36 months in prison and Jürgen Schneider 30 months for aiding the terrorist group, the successor to the Baader-Meinhof gang, in du-The idea of challenging official plicating vehicle license plates. former employees and two current er Saxony, border guards reported.

Corn Poppers Buttering Up Europe Market

The Associated Press
CHICAGO — The U.S. popcorn industry is launching a promotional blitz in Europe this month, with Britain as the first stop.

The Popcorn Institute, a Chicago based trade association for U.S. popcom processors, noted that Europeans never learned to salt and butter popcorn as Americans do. Most of the popcorn consumed by the British is made into the confectionary caramel corn, and in Germany it is covered with chocolate, said William Smith,

The promotion will include popping demostrations, television commercials, a quarterly newspaper and informational brochures, Mr. Smith said.

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson of France suggested Monday that the United States was holding up

independence for Namibia by insisting that Cuban troops leave Angola.
We are finished with our work

as a contact group," Mr. Cheysson said of the five Western nations seeking independence for the South African-controlled territory, also known as South-West Africa. "Everything is ready. One could simply push the button," Mr. Cheysson said at a news confer-

ence at the end of a 24-hour visit Referring to United States and South African insistence that Cuban troops leave Angola as part of

a Namibian settlement, Mr. Cheysson said: There is still stagnation, but the contact group is not responsible for it."

He said the group as a whole -

U.S. Waste Processor **Probed for Dumping**

By Ralph Blumenthal New York Tones Service

NEW YORK - The Police Department of Waterbury, Connecticut, has opened a criminal investigation into employee charges of illegal chemical dumping by a toxic-waste treatment company. The health director of Water-

bury, Dr. Gert Wallach, described himself as "shaken" by the charges. He said that he would seek new tests, and that if the allegations were true, then he had been "hoodwinked by the compa-

The company, Environmental Waste Removal Inc., issued a statement denying that wastes were buried under its 26-acre property along the Naugatuck River. It called such charges "false" and attributed them to "disgruntled past employees who were discharged for improperly performing their duties" and who, the company said, could face "legal action" for "false and harmful statements."

"We can assure our generators and customers that any material submitted to EWR in the past has been documented and that any material submitted in the future will be properly treated," the statement said. Ron Jones, a company spokes-

man, said he would not respond to questions going beyond the state-ment. Calls to the company later Monday were not returned The charges were raised by two workers in an article Monday in The New York Times.

The two past employees, Richard Goodson, the company's former technical director, and Joseph Lambo, a laborer and office worker, said they had witnessed and participated in illegal disposals of foxic and radioactive wastes into the river, into the municipal sewer system and under the company property itself.

Mr. Goodson said be was discharged for failing to go along with improper disposal of hazardous wastes. Mr. Lambo said he had left his job at Environmental Waste Removal with full pay, after a leg injury.

The two present employees, who would not allow their names to be used, said the illegal dumping had largely ceased five or six months ago, under federal pressure. Lieutenant Val Bochicchio, a

police detective, said he had received his order for a criminal investigation from Mayor Edward D. Bergin at a meeting Monday. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is conducting its own inquiry into the dumping allegations.

East German Flees to West The Associated Press

HITZACKER. West Germany - A 28-year-old East German railroad worker swam the Elbe River to the West German bank Tuesday near this town in the state of LowFrance, Britain, West Germany, Canada and the United States has "never accepted that there should be such a link and we will never accept it." "We see no justification for any

request being put to the govern-ment in Loanda," Mr. Cheysson said. "Of course, we know that the Americans don't feel that way. They have entered into a kind of negotiation with the Angolans, but it's their business."

A senior U.S. State Department official, who spoke to reporters at the United Nations last Wednesday, said the United States sees little prospect for the independence of the mineral-rich territory without parallel withdrawal of the estimated 15,000 to 20,000 Cuban

troops from neighboring Angola.

The official, who asked not to be identified, maintained that Namibian independence and the Cuban troops in Angola were distinct is-sues. But he said the Reagan administration wants both settled "in

South Africa seized the arid, sparsely populated territory from Germany during World War I and administers it under a now-defunct League of Nations mandate. For the past 16 years, South Africa has defied United Nations resolutions calling on it to yield control.

The Cuban troops entered Angola in 1975 to help the Marxist faction now in power defeat its rivals in a civil war that accompa nied independence from Portugal Black nationalist guerrillas fight ing for Namibian independence operate out of Angola.

Mr. Cheysson said France has received assurances from both the Angolan and Cuban governments that Cuban troops "would be quite ready to leave Angola the day Angola finds it proper."

He added: "If one country or

another takes the responsibility of blocking the implementation [of Namibian independencel when everything is ready for implementa-tion, that country should bear the full responsibility. I hope that no country in the world will dare do



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Cheysson Says U.S. Holds Up Independence for Namibia Mr. Cheysson said all parties have accepted that a 7,500-man UN peacekeeping force will move into Namibia during the transition

agreement on "how they will take their positions." The French official flew Monday night to Kenya for a two-day visit. He is to meet with President

to independence and said there is

Daniel Arap Moi. ■ Uganda Rejects Linkage Foreign Minister Albert Picho Owiny of Uganda told the UN

China Reportedly Gave North Korea 40 MiGs

TOKYO — China gave North Korea 40 MiG-21 fighter aircraft earlier this year as a friendly ges ture, rather than as a move to end. Pyongyang's basic reliance on Soviet arms supplies, the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun report-ed Tuesday.

Quoting Japanese Defense Agency sources, the newspaper said that the aircraft were flown to North Korea in March and April. The Asahi Shimbun said that North Korea already had 120 Soviet-made MiG-21s and 80 Chinesebuilt MiG-19s and that the Chinese MiG-21s would not change the balance of strength between the air forces of North and South there was no justification for linking independence for Namibia and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, The New York Times reported from New York.

Namibian independence is a clear-cut colonial issue, Mr. Owiny said, while the Cuban presence concerns a "bilateral arrangement" between two independent and sov-

ereign countries: Mr. Owiny said there had been

'substantial progress" toward a negotiated settlement for the territory. But he said no such settlement seemed to be in sight.

The Cuban foreign minister, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, said Friday that Cuban "internationalist fight ers" went to Angola "to help defend Angola's independence and prevent the spread of the apartheid regime beyond the borders of Namibia — for no other reason.

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INSIGHTS

General Taylor Reflects on Lessons From the Cuban Missile Crisis

By Maxwell D. Taylor Washington Post Service

This is the season for drawing "lessons" for our own age from the Cuban missile crisis of 20 years ago. Already, such notable participants as Dean Rusk, Robert MacNamara and McGeorge Bundy, among others, have been heard from, and aldy, there is considerable disagreement as to whether there really are any such "lessons" to be drawn and, if so, what they are. Here Gen. Taylor — a former army chief of staff and chairman of the John Chiefs of Staff — who was a key player offers his view. olaver, offers his view.

Twenty years ago, on the morning of Oct. 16, President John F. Kennedy and his immediate advisers saw for the first time the aerial photography revealing Soviet ballistic missile being installed in Cuba. Their presence had been suspected for a long time, but Soviet leaders had emphatically denied it. One of them, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, repeated the denial in the Oval Office on Oct. 18, two days after the president had learned the truth.

Summoning the senior officials of the State and Defense departments, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the CIA to his office, the president received the first reaction of the advisers who would serve him in the ensuing "secret crisis." These men, acting as his advisory staff under the improvised title of EXCOMM (Executive Committee of the National Security Council), were to assist him in making the many difficult decisions that lay ahead. An observer might have found it ominous that some of the EX-COMM had served the president in a similar capacity at the time of the Bay of Pigs fiasco in the spring of 1961.

sing the situation in this first meeting on Oct. 16, Mr. Kennedy gave no evidence of shock or trepidation resulting from the threat to the nation implicit in the discovery of the missiles, but rather of deep but controlled anger at the duplicity of the Soviet officials who had tried to deceive him. Clearly, he had in mind but a single purpose to get the missiles out of Cuba before they were capable of delivering a warhead on an American target. The task of the members of EXCOMM was to find the best way to accomplish this purpose and to do so, the president reminded us, in absolute

There followed six days of seemingly endless secret meetings in the course of which EX-COMM members studied all available intelligence, determined the limited number of alternatives worthy of consideration and eventually reduced that number to two, each with its partisan supporters. The alternative favored by the "hawks," a group to which I belonged, was to launch an air attack without warning on all the located missiles and Il-28 bombers that constituted the "offensive weapons" the president had determined to remove. The insistence on surprise reflected our concern that Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet prime minister, if warned, might quickly move the missiles into hiding, thereby making it necessary to invade Cuba to get them out. For many of us, the invasion of Cuba was to be avoided at almost

Partial Naval Blockade

The "doves," on the other hand, recommended a partial naval blockade, euphemistically called a quarantine, to keep out further weapons. Most of them, however, were prepared to consider more drastic action if a quarantine proved insufficient

During the ensuing meetings, these options were hotly debated, with the president usually in attendance except when, to preserve secrecy, he was obliged to make public appearances to which he was already committed. Thus, as the deliberations drew to a close, he w formed as to the differing points of view of his

He did not appear to have made up his own Mr. Khrushchev's, or to permit international



General Maxwell D. Taylor

mind until Oct. 21 following a discussion with Lieutenant General Walter Sweeney Jr., who commanded the Tactical Air Command, which would have carried out any air raid on the missiles. General Sweeney's frank admission that any such operation could not guarantee the destruction of all the weapons attacked reinforced an already perceptible inclination of the president to adopt the quarantine option. At the same time, however, he wanted the armed forces to be prepared for any likely contingency, to include an invasion of the island. Such was the final decision embodied in his television address on the evening of Oct. 22.

Essential Facts

Before addressing the nation on Oct. 22, there was much for the president to do in preparation for it. In the afternoon, he called the leaders of Congress to the White House and there informed them of the situation and his intentions. He had the essential facts transmitted to our principal NATO allies, the Organization of American States and our emba about the world. Then at 7 P.M., he stepped to the microphone and informed a startled country and a perturbed world what had happened and what was in store.

Thus ended the "secret crisis," and the open power confrontation between Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev began. Action and event followed in quick succession thereafter.

In execution of the president's order, the armed forces promptly set in motion a partial mobilization that eventually resulted in the concentration of a quarter of a million men in Florida and neighboring states. Simultaneously, the Air Defense Command and the Strategic Air Command prepared themselves to de-fend the United States and its neighbors against air attack and the remote possibility of some form of nuclear threat. Mr. Khrushchev, caught by surprise with his missiles only partly installed, protested loudly

and at length against Mr. Kennedy's actions and threats. Nonetheless, within three days he had ordered home his missile-bearing ships at sea rather than run the risk of breaching the

On Oct. 29, he capitulated completely, announcing that he would dismantle his offensive weapons and would return them to their source if Mr. Kennedy would promise not to invade

But the crisis did not end here. Fidel Castro, the Cuban president, refused to return the Il-28s, which he claimed to be his own and not on-site verification of the removal of the weap-ons covered by Mr. Khrushchev's agreement.

After weeks of wrangling, Mr. Castro agreed to surrender the bombers, but Mr. Kennedy had to be satisfied with photographic verification of the departing weapons exposed on the decks of Soviet ships headed home. Since Mr. Castro never permitted international verification, a primary condition of Mr. Kennedy's promise not to invade Cuba. Mr. Krushchev's failure to deliver on this point raised questions still with us today, as to the subsequent solidity of Mr. Kennedy's promise.

Such was the Cuban missile crisis in bare outline. If it is to be more than a historical spisode soon forgotten, and to serve as guidance for future leaders, it is important that we determine the lessons it contains. Aware of many differing views on the subject, I venture to propose the following list as worthy of study by future administrations arriving in Washington to assume the powers of governance.

• The first lesson derives from the contrast in performance of the president's advisers in the Bay of Pigs affair, where the outcome had been a disaster, with that of essentially the same advisers in the Cuban crisis, where the outcome

In my opinion, this difference resulted largely from the experience that these officials had acquired between crisis. They had learned how to operate the complicated machinery of goverument, how to start, stop, oil and repair it. Perhaps more important, they had had the time to become acquainted with one another, their respective turns of responsibility and their indi-vidual capabilities. In doing so, they had also learned to function as a team able to integrate the assets of several executive departments in carrying out the president's will.

The lesson in this case is simple. Every new administration should beware of its special vulnerability during at least the first year of ten-ure, retain at the start a few apolitical experts from the preceding administration to tide over its inexperience and try to avoid all crises as long as possible.

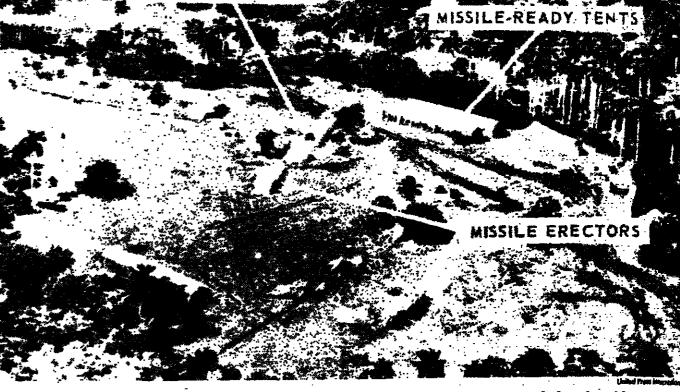
· A second lesson is the importance of ognizing that the president must inevitably be the manager of any crisis at the level of the National Security Council. Early in the Reagan administration, there was much debate over who should be designated in advance to manage crises as they arise. Any such designation of a crisis manager would probably be a waste of time since only the president can make the many decisions required during a crisis worthy

Who but President Kennedy could have picked the quarantine alternative as a means of evicting the missiles and issued the operational orders for implementing the decisions to subordinates such as the secretaries of state, defense, the CIA director and the senior military leaders of the armed forces? There are many timeconsuming chores traditionally performed by a president from which he could and should be relieved. National crisis management is not one of them.

· Another important factor contributing to success in the Cuban crisis was the secrecy maintained during the planning phase and the surprise effect on Mr. Khrushchev of the president's Oct. 22 speech.

Aside from alerting the Soviet prime minister, any premature leakage of information re-garding the discovery of the missiles or the secret meetings of the EXCOMM would have released a flood of rumors and speculative press articles sure to stimulate congressional queries to the White House and similar requests for information from anxious allies abroad. One can only eculate as to what Mr.

Khrushchev would have done had he been warned. At a minimum he would have been warned. At a minimum he would have been spared the shock effect of the president's revenues a wise saying dating from Roman times;



LAUNCH POSITION

An aerial photograph of San Cristobal, Cuba, in October 1962 showed missile erectors, tents and a launch position.

lation and would have been able to prepare countermeasures in the form of threats, propaganda and appeals to the United Nations in order to gain time while completing the instal-lation of his weapons or concealing them. Surprised by the loss of surprise, Mr. Kennedy might have been forced into ill-prepared or unwise actions adversely affecting the outcome.

• Our great superiority in nuclear weapons contributed little to the outcome of the Cuban crisis. In this situation the stakes involved were far too small for either party to risk a resort to nuclear weapons. Hence our strategic strength had little applicability to the situation, whereas our conventional forces were indispensable. Since, in this category of strength, we were re-gionally superior and since the distance from home prevented timely reinforcements from the Soviet Union, from the start Mr. Khrushchev was condemned to military failure in the Caribbean.

The lesson here is that nuclear superiority is of little use in coping with an adversary similarly armed, whereas conventional superiority at the right place and time is likely to carry the

 The foregoing, I believe, are the most important lessons to be drawn from our experi-ence. But we can also derive benefit from Mr. Khrushchev's mistakes — particularly from

Having underestimated the young president in the course of their Vienna meeting in June 1961, Mr. Khrushchev felt such confidence in his risky plan as to make no provision for any escape hatch in case things went badly. Things did go badly and he paid the price for ignoring Murphy's Law.

chev's error in picking a fight far from home in

"A cock has great influence on his own dunghill." Present-day American strategists contemplating military operations in the vicini-ty of Soviet dunghills should bear this truism in mind, and the price that Mr. Khrushchev paid for not following it.

This summary of important lessons in the Cuban crisis raises a final question — are the lessons of 1962 likely to be relevant in future crises, and, if so, will our leaders be able to apply them? There are several reasons to be doubtful on both points.

Today it would be next to impossible to

count on the secrecy which contributed so much to success in the Cuban crisis. At least two new obstacles would exist - the War Powers Act and the intragovernmental practice of leaking information. Had the War Powers Act existed in Mr.

Kennedy's time and had he followed it explicithe would have been obliged to consult with Congress before announcing his decision to impose the quarantine, which might have involved the navy in hostile action, or to order the concentration of troops in Florida, where they were exposed to air attack from Cuba.

Privacy, Loyalty

Equally dangerous to secrecy would be the vicious practice of leakage by government officials as a means of sabotaging a course of action of which they disapprove. A president to-day eannot count on either the privacy or the loyalty that Mr. Kennedy enjoyed.

Another missing asset would likely be the support that Mr. Kennedy received from the

Organization of American States and the NATO allies. The rise of anni-Americanism in Latin America and our deteriorating relations with NATO nations would render most unlikely comparable allied backing today for crisis actions as bold as those of Mr. Kennedy.

Obviously, leaders today would confront a that its lessons are not forgotten.

far more powerful Soviet Union than did Mr. Kennedy. While the Russians would be just as far from home in the Western hemisphere as in 1962, they now enjoy a prestige based largely on imposing strategic power that would inject a new factor into crisis management — the possibility of nuclear intimidation.

The exaggerated importance attached in the Western world to Soviet superiority in number and size of strategic weapons along with the worldwide fear of nuclear World War III create an atmosphere inviting Moscow to try the stratagem of conquest by intimidation, something that was not conceivable in 1962. Can we and our allies resist this new aspect of an old threat?

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My overall conclusion from this entire discussion is that we shall need to recognize and reflect upon the lessons of the Cuban missie crisis for the indefinite future, exploiting those applicable and feasible under current conditions while adapting others to a changing envi-

At the same time, we must change our ways when they are clearly contrary to our interna-tional effectiveness. In consistence with the latter precept, we should hasten to reduce the number and importance of indefensible interests located in proximity to the Soviet Union and adjust our foreign and military policies ac-cordingly. (This would obviously be difficult in the case of our interest in the Gulf region, but in most places there are steps that could be

The resulting military establishment should be strong in conventional forces capable of assuring and enhancing the essential defensible interests that remain. Such a combination of make future crises at least as manageable as the Cuban crisis, provided in the meantime

Repressive Methods of Smith Regime On the Rise in Black-Ruled Zimbabwe

TARARE, Zimbabwe — Born two years

ago amid bright hopes for democratic

rule in black Africa, Zimbabwe is increasingly turning back to the repressive methods of white Rhodesia to stamp out dissent.

"It's like a replay of a nightmare," a veteran civil rights lawyer said. His white colleague nodded wearily in agreement and added, We're back to square one." Both men had risked careers and had been

socially ostracized for years because of their efforts to prevent the oppression of blacks under the white Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith, the former prime minister. They had welcomed the advent of black rule under Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in 1980 in this southern Afri-

Now they found themselves listing alleged human rights violations perpetrated by the Mugabe government, under emergency regula-tions put on the books by Mr. Smith. The list included arbitrary arrests; torture; detentions without trial, access to legal assistance or even notification of families, and brutality of sol-diers toward villagers in rural areas believed to be harboring armed dissidents. The two men and most other critics, both

black and white, acknowledge emphatically that the extent of human rights violations under Mr. Mugabe is much less serious than during the Smith regime, which executed hundreds of black opponents and detained thousands. sometimes for more than 10 years. Others note that repression is much worse in neighboring South Africa. But the trend is serious, the crit-

Reaction to Rebellion

The deterioration in human rights has been an outgrowth of anti-government activity, mainly in sonthwestern Matabeleland province, where an estimated 2,000 dissidents have killed scores of people, staged numerous robberies and kidnapped six foreign tourists. The dissidents claim loyalty to Joshua Nkomo, the opposition leader, who has disavowed their

No overall detention figures have been re-leased, but Sydney Sekeramayi, the minister of state in charge of the army, said 425 dissidents have been held in Matabeleand. It is believed that between 100 and 200 people are held in the Harare area for alleged anti-government

Estimates of the number detained under Mr. Smith range between 2,000 and 3,000.

There is little question that the government has reason to feel threatened, both by internal and external foes. It has suffered armed attacks, sabotage and threats in recent months. Mr. Mugabe's party headquarters in Harare was destroyed by a bomb in December, and his residence was attacked in June. About 2,000 troops have spent the past 10 weeks in a vain search for the tourists kidnapped in July.

The government has detained hundreds of people in Matabeleland and elsewhere without charge. It has undermined the judiciary by refusing to abide by a court order and criticizing verdicts. It has reinstated the death penalty, which had been suspended since independence. The vast majority of the prisoners are black,

but the outcry has usually centered on white detainees, who generally have better access to the legal machinery because of their economic A government official discounted growing

Western criticism: saying it had arisen only when whites were detained. 'A Fear Shared by All'

Senator Garfield Todd, the last moderate white prime minister of Rhodesia, who was himself detained for more than five years by the Smith government, recently told Parliament of "a fear which is shared by all." He said, "No one can be confident that his color, his name or his party affiliation can guarantee his personal safety.

A senior black official in the Ministry of Education and Culture, Toby Moyana, disclosed to the Herald daily newspaper that he had been arrested in a hotel bar by an army officer and held for six hours without any reason being given. While in prison, he said, he saw many incarcerated soldiers.

How, he asked, does such a person have "so much power that he can send a civilian like myself to detention for no reason whatsoever?" A black columnist who uses the pen name "Zingizi" wrote in the Sunday Mail, "I, too, and every thinking Zimbabwean would like, in fact are entitled, to know the answer to this

Noting the threats to the government, the columnist nevertheless said he could "not subscribe to the idea that, in order to preserve freedom, all methods, fair or foul, are permissible, such as detaining anyone without rhyme or

Such criticism in the newspapers, run by a trust in which the government has controlling interest, is rare. There is no criticism on the government-owned radio and television.

Critical diplomats here are not willing to have their embassies identified, but in London this week the Foreign Office said Britain has expressed "very serious concern" over the de-tention and alleged torture of air force personnel, some of whom are British citizens. A Foreign Office spokesman said Defense Minister John Nott had raised the matter last month while on a visit to Zimbabwe during which he met with Mr. Mugabe.

A diplomat here familiar with such complaints to the government said officials "do not react too well" to the criticism.

Continued deterioration of the human rights situation could eventually endanger Western aid. some said, but a diplomat acknowledged, Given the arguments for continuing aid, it would have to get a lot nastier" before a cut-back was considered. Zimbabwe is one of Africa's major recipients of assistance, with pledges of about \$2 billion in grants and loans, mainly from the West, for development and rehabilitation from the seven-year war for black-majori-

The target for much of the criticism is the minister of home affairs, Herbert The minister has attacked the country's

courts, saying they were "gravely frustrating" the work of the police and appeared to be "sowing seeds of a revolt against the government and encouraging" the dissidents in Mata-He reportedly is creating his own special po-

lice force and has been responsible for several arbitrary arrests. He refused to obey a court order to release two white farmers who were acquitted of charges of harboring weapons of war. They were finally released when Mr_Mu-A black official defended Mr. Ushewokunze,

saying he was a political necessity for Mr. Mu-gabe. Many voters' sons and husbands "were detained by Smith and nobody came around and asked them what they thought about it," the official said.

"People will think Mugabe is a white man in disguise" if he does not act against alleged white opponents, he said, and added that Mr. Ushewokunze takes care of that need.

Comparison With Infant U.S. "We are at a stage of history where the Unit-

ed States was after independence," the American-educated official said, noting that constitutional rights were abused then mainly because of fear of Britain.

However, he added, "we are doing it in a different setting," noting that there are "enemies" within the country and on the borders, a reference to South Africa. A South African military unit was discovered inside Zimbabwe in August, although South African officials said it was not on an "authorized" mission.

Another defender of Mr. Ushewokunze said many whites "will do anything they can to frustrate black rule" and noted that "there are still people in the police and courts who sympathize with the old order."

One human rights lawyer who fought the Smith regime said that the situation, although discouraging, is a far cry from the days of the white government that fought to prevent black "If you can put the information before the prime minister, Mugabe will act," he said. "It's not an ideal situation," he acknowledged, but

Under Mr. Smith, the lawyer said, blacks "could be picked up and held incommunicado, tried in closed courts, convicted, imprisoned and executed. The family often was not even end" such abuses, he said.

under Mr. Smith that avenue was never avail-



President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe

notified of the execution but simply told to come pick up the body."

Even those who were simply detained with-

out trial, as were Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo for 10 years, became nonpersons. It was for-bidden to mention their names in the media. Today, as lawyers force the issue, prisoners in urban areas have been given access to law-yers and are informed broadly of their alleged offenses within seven days. However, the

Smith regulations, though somewhat modified, still allow for indefinite detention. Court hearings are often closed, preventing publication of alleged violations of rights.

Held for Sabotage

Fewer than two dozen of the current prisoners are believed to be white. The most prominent are a member of Parliament and three senior air force officers held in connection with the sabotage of 13 air force planes by explosives in July.

Two of the officers' lawyers have charged that they were tortured. Attorneys for the member of Parliament, Wally Stuttaford, allege that he was mistreated. In July a court ruled that his detention since December had been illegal, but he was then arrested and charged with plotting to overthrow the govern-

Most members of Mr. Mugabe's cabinet were detained during Mr. Smith's rule. The collective total of time served is probably several hundred years. Therefore, they do not regard "a month in the cooler as a terribly serious affair," a Western diplomat said.

To defend the current detentions on the basis of the past, however, "is a fallacious argument," he maintained. "They lought a war to

Reagan's Speechwriters: A Look Between the Lines

By Francis X. Clines New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — There are three distinct speaking roles that Ronald Reagan must play as president, and his wordsmiths in-sist that his great strength as the nation's patriot-orator overcomes any shortcomings of the

These are the briefing-crammed president who can be a faltering target at news conferences, and the extemporaneous president who can ramble noteless and incautious at political gatherings as aides hold their breath.

Of these three roles, Aram Bakshian Jr. clearly is involved with the best one as the director of speechwriting for the president. He deals with the president's prepared remarks, laying out the proper thoughts like raiment for the big speech, insisting he can serve as nothing more than the impeccable valet, and, above all, enjoying the sight and sound, as much as the content, of Mr. Reagan's delivery.

"I enjoy even the civic pieties," confessed
Mr. Bakshian, a witty, literate 38-year-old who,
unlike some administration toilers, has the

grace in conversation to wander far afield from the relentless White House question of how the president is doing.

He keeps his hand in with the words of the world beyond Pennsylvania Avenue, and in the essays on history, humor and the arts that he has managed to compose and publish during his White House service, Mr. Bakshian takes care lately to list his speechwriting role as last, not first, in the thumbnail author's biography... He talked of speechwriting as "doing this stuff," and as "folding bandages" in the presi-

stuit," and as Totting bandages in the president's crusade. "Speechwriting is to writing as Muzak is to music." he said.

It may be revealing that lately Mr. Bakshian has been writing and thinking about the late Ayn Rand, the libertarian heroine, and her fictions using a Dagray Transet in "Aslace". titious voice of Dagny Taggert in "Atlas Shrugged"—an "unlikely cross between Talin-lah Bankhead and Heavy Ford" is Mr. Bakshi-

an's summary. "Her works, like Dale Carnegie courses, jogging and the Mormon religion, may strike out-siders as irrational or absurd," Mr. Bakshian observed. "But they give to their devotees a

sense of purpose, direction, and fulfillment," This latter point is clearly important to him and he honors it the same way as the "civic pieties" that are required for the Reagan speeches, to remind Americans of "a world riew based in morality."

Mr. Bakshian insists that the best speech craftsman in the White House is the president himself, who served many years of apprentice-ship as a spokesman for General Electric Co. His speechwriters say that Mr. Reagan often takes legal pad and felt-tip pen in hand to rewrite important addresses.

Despite the chronic listings of President Reagan's public "misspeaking" and confusion of detail, his aides stress that the president believes in the power of good narrative bolstered

by telling detail. They contend that the public forgives his mistakes because they sense his "thrust" toward a larger truth, and that to defensively abandon this approach would wither his basic political strength. Mr. Bakshian mused in his sunlit office on

how a gifted politician makes "a performing art" of speech, transforming words into mia. Echoing this image, his colleague, Anthony Dolan, tells of how he rose from a teen-age convert to Ronald Reagan's bel canto conservative claque in the 1960s to ranking librettist for Mr. Reagan as president. "I am a Reagan bopper from way back," said Mr. Dolan, 34, the chief speechwriter for Mr. Reagan, "I remember what hooked me when I was 13: a Reagan article in National

Review entitled Losing Freedom on the In-stallment Plan." He smiled as if he had just recalled the lyrics of the earliest Little Richard A bearded, friendly, candid Reagan loyalist Mr. Dolan can summon enthusiasm in recalling a student day at Yale when he finally shock

hands with Mr. Reagan, and found a politican "who looked you right in the eye."

"You have to be near Ronald Reagan," Mr. Dolan said with a pilgrim's pride. "Go into Dolan said with a pilgrim's pride. Go into that Oval Office; it's like visiting your favorite

relative. He knows what he is about."

Mr. Dolan confines such purple prose to conversation outside his job. Indeed, his mastery of the written word is indicated by the Pulitzer Prize he won when he was a young journalist delving into corruption in Connecti-

"Actually, speechwriting is the reverse of newspaper writing," he said. "You put the important things near the end in a speech."



Aram Bakshian Jr., right, and Anthon Dolan, speechwriters for Ronald Reagail

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1982

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Dow to Sell South Korean Holdings

MIDLAND, Michigan — Dow Chemical has agreed to sell two holdings in South Korea to the Korea Explosives Group for \$60 million by Nov. 15. The companies are Dow Chemical Korea, which Dow owns outright, and Korea Pacific Chemical, which Dow owns 50-50 with Korean Pacific Chemical Holding.

Seoul supports the sale, which developed as a result of efforts to restructure South Korea's petrochemical industry. Dow said Monday. Dow will give the two companies technical support and will continue to do business in South Korea through Dow Chemical International.

Dow had invested \$130 million in Dow Chemical Korea and \$23.3 million in Korea Pacific Chemical since 1968, business sources in Scoul said. They said Dow had estimated that it had lost \$60 million in South Korea in the past two years.

U.S. Union to Reopen Chrysler Talks

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DETROIT — Faced with the prospect of a rank-and-file rejection of a tentative agreement with Chrysler, the United Auto Workers union will resume negotiations with the company Friday, UAW President Douglas A. Fraser said Tuesday.

A. Fraser said Tuesday.

"Chrysler workers are extremely unhappy with the agreement," Mr. Fraser said. He said rejection of the tentarive contract was certain even though voting would continue through Thursday.

Mr. Fraser said the union would give Chrysler a "ball-park figure" for an immediate wage increase. He said last week that the pact was probably doomed because workers wanted gnaranteed pay raises. The agreement provided for pay to be raised when profits reached \$20 million.

Enka Foresees a Fiber Agreement

BONN - Enka, the West German chemical fibers arm of Akzo, expects European producers of chemical fibers to sign an agreement by the end of this month to reduce capacity by 480,000 metric tons, a spokes-

Enka is not certain how the cuts will be distributed but expects them to be based on products rather than countries, the spokesman said. He said European chemical fiber production in 1981 was 3.06 million tons, with capacity utilization at about 75 percent. Considerable overcapacity would still exist after the proposed cut, he added.

U.S. Company to Make Conti Tires

HANOVER, West Germany -- Continental Gummi-Werke has signed an agreement with General Tire and Rubber under which the U.S. company will produce 500,000 Conti tires a year for sale in the United States starting in mid-1983, a Conti-Gummi spokeswoman said Tuesday. Conti-now exports about 500,000 tires a year to the United States. General Tire, based in Alcron, Ohio, will have access to Conti-Gummi

technology for the production of steel-bonded truck tires. It will also be in a position to improve capacity use, the spokeswoman said. Last November, Conti, Europe's second largest tire manufacturer, signed a similar accord with Toyo Rubber of Japan for one million tires a year.

Du Pont Expects Lower Earnings

NEW YORK - Du Pont expects lower third-quarter earnings as a result of the recession, Chairman Edward G. Jefferson said Monday at

an analysts' meeting in San Francisco.

In last year's third quarter — the first quarter that included results for Conoco — Du Pont earned \$278 million, or \$1.44 a share, on revenue of \$7.15 billion. Mr. Jefferson said that Du Pont's traditional business fibers and plastics, had been hit hard by the recession but that more diversified areas were faring better.

Irvine Real Estate Chief Resigns

NEWPORT BEACH, California — Peter Kremer, president of the Irvine Co., the largest private land owner in growing Orange County, has announced that he is resigning effective Jan. 1.

His announcement came amid rumors that the small group of private investors that owns Irvine - which holds one of the largest stretches of undeveloped land in Southern California — had entered into negotia-tions to sell the company to Mobil, the Los Angeles Times reported Tuesday. An Irvine spokesman denied the report, however, and a Mobil

spokesman said he was not aware of any negotiations with Irvine.

The private investors, including the Detroit developer A. Alfred Taubman. Henry Ford 2d and the Los Angeles developer Donald Bren, outbid Mobil for Irvine at \$337.4 million in 1977.

Mannesmann Puts Accent on Diversity

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

DUSSELDORF, West Germany — Mannesmann, Enrope's biggest maker of steel pipe, is spending considerable money these days on other activities, as if it judged almost everything else it does as potentially more profitable than the pipe business.

But there is one thing that the company does not plan to change — its reliance on the Soviet Union as an important market. That policy is steadfast even though Mannesmann is embroiled in the dispute over smalling the Soviet was reignling.

supplying the Soviet gas pipeline.

Buoyant sales to the Soviet Union and to energy explorers in the United States helped the pipe division last year, but before that the division had three consecutive years of losses. In the 1960s, steel pipe accounted for 70 percent of Mannesman's revenue, a figure that has since degreed to States and the state of the since dropped to 50 percent.

Nevertheless, Mannesmann has invested heavily in the steel pipe busi-

ness, even while diversifying. Meanwhile, it has pushed into the business of building plants and machines. It has also begin a drive to become a major factor in the telecommunications and computer equipment mar-

Mannesmann's doubts about the steel industry were already evident in 1962, when Egon Overbeck, then a 44-year-old executive with a reputa-Mr. Overbeck, who is preparing to retire next July, is described as a brilliant industrial strategist who recognized early the European steel industry's coming problems.

industry's coming problems.

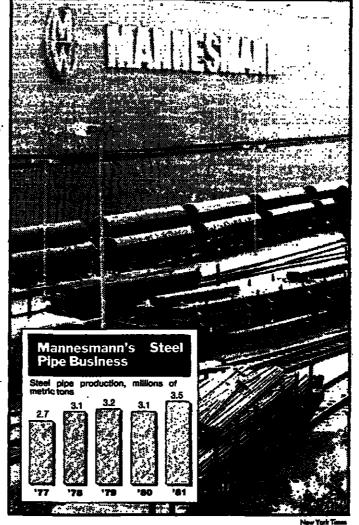
"We took a look at our financial possibilities," Mr. Overbeck recalled in a recent conversation, "and decided there was not enough to do everything: keep steel profitable, modernize our pipe-making and diversify."

Mannesmann began in Berlin in 1890, when Reinhard and Max Mannesmann started to make welded steel pipe using a process they invented. The company grew rapidly, and developed strong overseas markets, including Pursing.

including Russia.

Mr. Overbeck has nurtured the tradition. In the last 20 years, Mansmann has delivered nearly 7 million tons of steel pipe to the Soviet

The Soviet Union's planned natural gas pipeline to Western Europe has strengthened demand. Last spring, Mannesmann signed contracts to deliver to the Soviet Union 1.2 million metric tons of pipe. Further (Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)



Mamesmann steel pipe mill in Mühlheim, West Germany.

Dow at 1,003 **As NYSE Posts Mixed Results**

Reuters
NEW YORK — Profit-taking ended the market's four-day winning streak Tuesday and caused stock prices to close mixed. How-ever, the Dow Jones industrial average remained above the 1,000 mark for the second day in a row.

The average seesawed through-out the day, falling 14 points during the morning, reversing to show a gain of more than six points by midafternoon and then declining again to close off about 9.11 points

Other market indexes showed fractional gains. Volume slipped to 126.31 million shares from 138.53 million Monday but the number of trades was particularly large. The tape, which records stock transactions, ran as much as 65 minutes late

late at the closing bell.

Analysts said the large number of trades indicates that the public has entered the market, which was dominated by institutional investors in the early days of the rally. Over the prior four sessions the Dow Jones average had risen a to-tal of 110.96 points and it closed

during the day and was 55 minutes

Monday above 1,000 for the first time in 16 months, Analysts considered Tuesday's setback only temporary while investors consolidated their gains. Michael Metz of Oppenhiemer and Co. said. The profit taking will be temporary. ... I don't think the market has exhausted it-

Monetarists split on Federal Reserve's statement on M-1. Page 9.

self. It looks like many buyers are waiting to come into the market on any correction."

James Solloway, economist with Argus Research Group, said, "We would expect to see some minor pullback, possibly as far back as the 960 to 950 level, but by year end the market could be above

1,050 on the Dow."

The average's highest close on record was 1,051.70 on Jan 11,

"There is still a tremendous amount of money on the sidelines - I don't even think it's been scratched," said Chester Pado of G. Tsai and Co.

Much of Tuesday's profit-taking centered on the blue chip and speculative issues that reflected the most spectacular gains during the recent rally.

"What we are seeing is a rota-

tion of groups — oil, oil services and other undervalued issues started coming on today while the blue chip and technology corrected," said Hildegarde Zagorski of Bache

Group Inc.
Several blue chip stocks that closed at new highs Monday gave up ground Tuesday, including AT&T off 1% to 61%, IBM % to 821/2, General Motors 1/2 to 53, Eastman Kodak 11/2 to 931/4, American Brands 2½ to 47%, Westing-bouse 1½ to 35% and Procter and Gamble 144 to 11014.

London and other European markets have shared in Wall Street's latest burst of enthusiasm over interest rates. The Frankfurt bourse Commerzbank index of 60 major West German shares rose to 725, the highest level since July last year, though still nowhere near the 1960 record of 1,031.9.

U.K. Panel Recommends Few Curbs on Cable TV

By Bob Hagerty memational Herald Tribune

LONDON - A government-ordered report released Tuesday cheered cable-television companies by recommending minimal restrictions but provided one major wor-ry for the fledgling British cable in-

The report, written by a threeman committee headed by Lord Hunt of Tanworth, cabinet secretary from 1973 to 1979, said cable should be allowed to develop so as to provide the maximum variety and choice for the viewer, with the minimum of constraints necessary to safeguard public service broadcasting and the wider public inter-

Advertising should be allowed supplement monthly user fees and there should be no limit placed on importing programs, the report said.

had been anticipated by compa-

was not expected was a recommen-dation that franchises be awarded for initial periods of 10 years, about half of what many companies say is necessary to ensure that they can recover their investments.

Roy Faibish, head of European operations for Cablecasting Ltd. of l'oronto, said cable operators probably will not start to break even for five or six years. If they risk losing their franchises after 10 years, he said, they may have to offer less sophisticated services. Cable companies hope to per-

suade the government to approve a longer franchise period. 'I can't believe that a sensible government, eager for rapid growth and cre-ation of new jobs, would accept a franchise period of only 10 years, said Richard Dennis, chief of the consumer electronics division at Rediffusion.

Some cable companies also were Such a laissez faire approach mildly disappointed that the report suggested a ban on pay-per-view nies hoping to profit from the gov- services for the time being. Under ernment's plan to develop Britain's such services, a cable operator tiny cable industry rapidly. What might provide coverage of a major

sporting event only to subscribers who had agreed to pay for that sin-

gle program. Overall, however, several cable companies were delighted with the report. Rediffusion's Mr. Denuis called the recommendations "very positive and enlightened."

The committee suggested that a national cable authority be set up to award franchises for local systems and to provide general oversight. It warned against unleashing a horde of bureaucrats to monitor cable television schedules, lest the government "stultify the initiative and diversity that cable should

Foreigners should be allowed to invest in cable operations but should not have control, the panel

said. It said adult movies should be allowed "on certain channels available only by special subscrip-tion and capable of being electronically locked to enable the subscriber to control viewing of

Cable television is not likely to ruin the two BBC channels, the independent television channel or Channel 4, which is to go on the air Nov. 2, the committee contended. Nor will it necessarily create a ratings war that would end the country's tradition of providing quality television programs, according to the report.

The Hunt recommendations are far from the final word on the topic, however. Other committees are preparing to advise the govern-

ment on technical aspects of cable television, such as whether to encourage use of traditional coaxial cables or to push development of higher-capacity fiber optic cables.

The technology deliberations could raise the issue of how much competition cable companies will

offer to telecommunications concerns. Both groups are interested in offering such services as home banking and shopping and the technical talks could cause "a real dust-up," said another Rediffusion official, Michael Aldrich. Despite the remaining ques-tions, the government of Prime

Minister Margaret Thatcher is expected to offer some sort of guide-lines for cable operators in December of January.

Harvester Suppliers Balk at Debt-Equity Swap Harvester sources said only a handful of major suppliers had agreed to "concede" \$10 million to Harvester's \$4.2 billion debt. Harvester said the preference DETROIT — More than half of International Harvester's major the prospectus would be available for distribution later this week. The swap is part of Harvester's suppliers have not yet agreed to latest financial restructuring plan. the company over the next several stock and warrants would accom-

suppliers have not yet agreed to participate in the company's proposed \$350-million debt-for-equity swap, major suppliers and Harvester sources said Tuesday.

Several suppliers said they would not decide whether to make any financial concessions to Harvester until they examined the prospectus on the planned stock offering, which is scheduled for later this month.

A Harvester spokesman said the company filed the prospectus earlicompany filed the prospectus earlier Tuesday with the Securities and Exchange Commission. He said the suppliers.

Harvester said it filed registration statements covering new issues of sinking fund debentures and con-vertible preference stock.

Harvester has said that a committee of its 193 lenders had agreed to match by a 3-1 ratio, or \$150 million, any supplier concessions that would be in addition to equity exchanged for as much as \$350 million of Harvester debt.

Other key suppliers said they would probably not agree to con-cessions because they doubted that Harvester's creditors would later hold the company to terms of the

supplier agreement.
A Harvester spokesman said the company expected all its creditors to approve the financial restructuring plan later this week. Harvester sources said that sup-

plier and dealer concessions were necessary to gain total creditor approval of the proposed restructur-

Harvester said the preference pany the new sinking fund debentures and the series B preferred stock that is proposed to be issued

to the company's private lenders.

One supplier said any concessions would probably come in the form of price cuts and freezes, component engineering changes, repurchase of excess Harvester inventories and commitments to participate in future company inventory reduction programs.

An executive of one of Harvest-er's suppliers said: "I suppose you could say the issue of doubling terms for extension of credit to Harvester, in lieu of components and materials received, died last week." He was referring Harvest-er's disclosure in a proxy statement to shareholders that its future was in "substantial doubt" if its creditors, suppliers, dealers and stock-holders failed to participate in the

French Unit to Sell Yumbo International Harvester France,

a division of Harvester, said Tues-day that it had signed a letter of intent to sell its construction ary, Yumbo S.A., to a group of Yumbo executives, Reuters reported from Chicago. Terms of the

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OCTOBER 7, 1982

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OPEC Cancels Meeting in Vienna

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ABU DHABI -- OPEC oil ministers have dropped plans to hold a try of Petroleum was commenting consultative meeting Oct. 28 in Vienna, the United Arab Emirates' gence Weekly that Saudi light oil minister, Mana Said al-Oteiba, chairman of OPEC's market moni-what amounted to a discount. toring committee, said Tuesday.

world oil market had not improved, said the monitoring committee would meet in the first week pricing structure, which is the linchpin of OPEC's benchmark full OPEC meeting. full OPEC meeting, scheduled for price. Dec. 9 in Lagos.

In Vienna, a spokesman for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries denied that a meeting of oil ministers had been planned for Oct. 28. Commenting on reports that OPEC had canceled the ministerial meeting, the spokesman said: "We cannot cancel a meeting that has never been announced. All I can say is that there will be no meeting on Oct.

The spokesman acknowledged that there had been consultations among the 13 OPEC members regarding the possibility of a meet-

The Middle East Economic Sur vey had said Monday that the meeting was unlikely to take place because Sandi Arabia and other Gulf producers were at odds with African producers over pricing. The Gulf producers were said to be pressing the Africans to increase their differentials, the premiums added for their oil's quality and proximity to markets.

Meanwhile, Sandi Arabia denied Tuesday that it had introduced any official discounts on the \$34-a-barrel benchmark price for its crude oil, but admitted that fluctuations may have occurred

The rare statement by the Minison a report by Petroleum Intelli-gence Weekly that Saudi light

An official ministry source quot-Mr. Otelba, noting that the world oil market had not improved, said the monitoring comproved, said the monitoring comproved.

"The kingdom has not undertaken any change or amendment in its declared prices and it is committed to OPEC's decisions in this connection," the source said.

"As to what goes on in the international market among companies, this is something dictated by The kingdom has no connection to takes hold.

Warning on Increased Den The International Energy Agen-

cy warned Tuesday that expanding oil demand and accompanying up-ward pressure on prices could stall economic growth of Western industrialized countries in the sec-ond half of the 1980s, The Associated Press reported from Paris. In a report on long-term energy prospects, the first such study since 1977, the IEA again cantioned its 21 member countries against complacency during the oil glut, noting that economic expansion can be sustained only if oil

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 12, excluding bank service charges.

dependency is reduced. Although indicating that oil prices will continue to slip through the end of 1983, the IFA forecast an upswing in world demand by the mid-1980s. the laws of demand and supply. as the expected economic recovery

CURRENCY RATES

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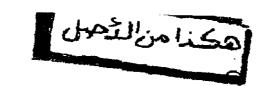
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Monetarists in U.S. Disagree On Fed's New View of M-1

By Clyde H. Farnsworth New York Times Service

WASHINGTON -- Monetarists, ie economists who watch the Fedral Reserve most closely, are idely divided over the agnifiance of the changes disclosed last reck by the United States' central

Milton Friedman, a Nobel nareate and the most prominent proponents of monetarism, mainained Monday that the Federal teserve is continuing a policy of olerating wide swings in the growth of the nation's basic money upply. Mr. Friedman opposes

ruch a policy.
"I don't know what all the fuss s about," he said in an interview. He added that he accepted the Fed's explanation that its decision to temporarily tolerate more rapid growth in the money supply did not represent a policy change.

But other monetarists expres fear that the Federal Reserve is in the process of making a basic shift in strategy that will put primary emphasis or controlling interest rates rather than money supply growth. If they are correct, the action might represent the most sig-nificant policy change since Oct. 5, 1979, when the Fed decided to concentrate on money supply growth without much regard to in-

"The internal procedures of the Fed give me little confidence," said Karl Brunner of the University of Rochester and the University of Bern, who is co-chairman of the Shadow Open Market Committee, a group of economists, mostly monetarists, who monitor and crit-icize actions taken by the Fed's policy-making committee. Basi-cally, Fed officials are primarily

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local

United States

	Lilai	CINCUMU
	3rd Quer.	1912
••	Profits	32.7
	Per Share	0.93
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	Internati	ional Paper
	3rd Quar.	1962
	Revenue	984.2
	Profits	32.4
	Per Share	0.52
:	9 Months	1982
	Revenue	3.000.
•	Profits	133.6
•	Per Share	230 .

concerned with interest rates and control of money supply growth. are using interest rates to control. But he said it would pay less attenare using interest rates to control monetary growth.

Monetarists had generally ap-plauded the October 1979 switch in Federal Reserve policy because they favor slow and steady growth in the money supply as the best way to curb inflation. The latest developments have raised the specter among some monetarists the ones who are convinced that the Fed is changing course — that it is risking a new surge of infla-

If the Fed starts putting more money into the economy to assure that interest rates continue to fall, some economists warned, it could produce a dangerous backlash.

The big threat to the explosive rally in the stock and bond markets would come if the Fed started to pump money into the system," said H. Erich Heinemann, a Wall Street economist and a member of the Shadow Open Market Com-mittee. "It would increase inflationary expectations and actually lead to higher interest rates." Mr. Heinemann is among those who think the Fed has made a significant policy change.
Paul A. Volcker, chairman of

the Federal Reserve Board, insisted Saturday in a speech that the central bank and the administra-central bank had not abandoned the fight against inflation through

tion in coming weeks to changes in the M-1, the money supply measure that includes cash and the deposits in checking accounts.

Mr. Friedman commented that, although there might be no change in the Fed's basic policy, there had been a change in the Reagan administration's rhetoric.

Both Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and Beryl Sprinkel, the undersecretary for monetary af-fairs, have encouraged the Fed to overshoot its targets for M-1 growth if the Fed thinks it is necessary to do so. Mr. Regan and Mr. Sprinkel see more rapid money supply growth — for a short period of time — as a way of bringing down interest rates, which in turn would stimulate the economy and bring it out of the recession. In the past they had been highly critical of money supply volatility, calling

Mr. Sprinkel, widely regarded as the monetarists' chief representa-tive at the Treasury, insisted that a temporary period of more rapid growth would simply reflect "noise in the system" and would not und-ermine the objectives of both the central bank and the administra-



Milton Friedman

Some monetarists outside the government were more critical. however. Allan H. Meltzer, the other co-chairman of the Shadow Open Market Committee and a professor at the Carnegie-Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh, said: "Here we go again. It used to be that we would have bulges in the money supply every presidential election wastr but now we're extraction than year, but now we're getting them every two years for the congres-sional elections as well."

Mr. Meltzer, who shares Mr. Friedman's view that the Fed's latest moves lack much significance, said he expected M-1 growth this year to be about 6½ percent, or 1 percentage point above the top limit of the Fed's target. Last year the growth of M-1B, which corresponds to today's M-1, was 2.1

(Continued from Page 7)

agreements are expected soon for deliveries through 1985. Mannesmann, together with France's Creusot-Loire, is general contractor for Western companies helping to build the pipeline. Last week, after AEG-Kanis, a West German subcontractor, broke the American embargo by shipping pipeline compressor equipment to the Soviet Union, three Mannesmann subsidiaries were slapped by the U.S. Commerce Department with trade sanctions.

Mannesmann's steel pipe trade prospered last year and production rose 14 percent, to 3.5 million tons. With that help, the company's after-tax earnings rose to 243.6 million Deutsche marks (\$107.8 million), from 163.2 million DM in 1980. Total revenue was 13.8 billion DM, up from 11.8 billion DM. More recently, though, as energy exploration in the United States has dried up and the recession deepened, steel pipe orders have fallen, and Mannesmann executives say they are bracing for a

tives deny that the corporation is excessively dependent on the Soviet Union for sales, they acknowledge that of the 3 million tons of the sales of

produces in Germany, 10 to 15 percent goes to the Soviet Union. accounting for about 5 percent of total revenue.

is far from single-minded. The company boasts a huge Brazilian subsidiary and is a major supplier of steel pipe to North America. In recent years it has also widened its American presence by acquisitions and joint ventures.

series of complex deals in recent months to enter the communications and computer business, acquiring a stake in the telecommunications operations of AEG-Telefunken, the tottering German company, and buying Kienzle, an unprofitable family-owned com-puter company in southern Germany. But analysts predict stiff competition for Mannesmann in the telecommunications and computer fields

tive in the United States. In 1979 it acquired the Tally Corp., a manufacturer of computer printers. Its Rexroth subsidiary bought Woo-

of industrial transport systems, and it entered a joint venture with Wean United to sell steel pipe equipment and continuous casting machinery in the United States. Mannesmann's U.S. holdings,

however, are a jumble of small operations, and efforts to gather them into a larger company in 1979 by offering \$245 million for Harnischfeger, a Milwaukee-based manufacturer of heavy machinery, were thwarted when the Federal Trade Commission ruled that the acquisition would violate antitrust

Mr. Overbeck is not discouraged. "We're still interested in a good-sized acquisition," he said, and we're always looking."

> Net Asset Value on October 8, 1982

Pacific Selection Fund N.V. U.S. \$2.76 per U.S. \$1 unit Pacific Selection

Fund N.V.

Mannesmann to Continue Changes

Still, Mannesmann management

Mannesmann has completed a

Mexico Called Confident of IMF Loan Fund Expected to Provide Credit Without Imposing Tough Austerity Plan

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service MEXICO CITY - The government is confident that the International Monetary Fund will provide it with much-needed emergency credit without imposing an austerity program that could plunge the country into a prolonged depres-sion, senior Mexican officials say.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said Monday that informal agreement had been reached with a negotiating team from the IMF for signature before President José Lopez Portillo leaves office on Dec. 1.

The officials said the negotiating team, which was to return to Washington for further discussions with the fund's managing director, Jacques de Larosière, had accepted Mexico's contention that deep cuts in the government's budget deficit would bring on a slump that would prevent Mexico from repaying its hnge foreign debt.

"I think the fund has come to accept that ours is a special case," a key official said. "I think it realizes that a suspension of payments by us is worse than showing some flexibility towards Mexico." are said to be worried that a toler-

Brown Boveri Sets Layoffa

MONTREAL — Brown Boveri Suisse is laying off 265 workers at its machine plant in Lachine, Quebec, the company said Tuesday.

ant attitude toward Mexico's fi-nancial crisis could set a dangerous precedent for possible negotiations agreement will provide Mexico with other major debtor nations, among them Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela and Peru.

If the terms negotiated so far with Mexico are accepted, the Mexican officials said, a formal letter of intent will be signed by Finance Minister Jesús Silva Herzog and approval will be sought from the fund for a \$4-billion loan over three years.

The officials conceded that the fund had only reluctantly accepted that Mexico would maintain full foreign exchange controls, a twotiered exchange rate, tight import controls and domestic interest rates far below the current rate of inflation. But Mexico has agreed to limit its new foreign borrowing next year to \$5 billion, they said.

The key point of contention in the discussions with Mexico ap-pears to have been the size of the budget deficit, which this year is expected to reach a record 17 percent of the gross national product. The fund reportedly favored reducing the deficit to 6 percent of GNP, but eventually accepted a deficit of 10 percent in 1983, the officials said.

The sharp cut in government spending next year is expected to result in close to zero economic growth, but the officials argued that reduction of the deficit to 6 percent of GNP would have provoked major corporate bankrupt-cies, widespread unemployment

and increased social unrest. Although the Mexican govern-

with \$1.5 billion in new credit next year and will release the balance of a \$1.85-billion loan from the Bank of International Settlements, It will also enable the country to seek new credits from foreign private

Earlier this month, the Mexican Finance Ministry informed the government's leading creditors that it would be unable to repay any principal on its \$60-billion foreign debt before 1984, thus effectively extending for more than one year the current 90-day "moratorium" on principal payments, which is scheduled to end Nov. 23.

The ministry nevertheless stressed that Mexico would meet about \$12 billion in interest payments due in both 1982 and 1983. Foreign bankers in Mexico have confirmed that the public sector is paying interest on its debts without significant delays, but neither interest nor principal is being paid on the private sector's \$20-billion foreign debt. "Companies keep ar-

guing that the Bank of Mexico is

not selling them the dollars they need," said an American banker who asked not to be named. The government's Foreign Investment Commission announced Monday that foreign creditors of Mexican companies would be allowed to acquire stock in these companies in lieu of cash repayment. The American banker, however, said this was not an attractive

offer to foreign banks. The ministry also estimated that

Mexico's current account pay ments deficit would be reduced from a record \$13 billion last year to \$5.9 billion this year and \$2.7 billion in 1983 as a result of a sharp cut in imports.

Dollar Deposits Decline The Mexican central bank said Monday that total dollar account deposits in Mexico fell to \$5.9 billion from \$11.6 billion in the four

weeks following the nationaliza-

tion of private banks Sept. 1, Renters reported from Mexico The withdrawals were all in Mexican pesos, in line with the government decree Aug. 13 ordering all dollar account withdrawals to be paid at about 70 pesos to the

Gold Markets



Gold Options (prices in \$/02.) osa Nov. Feb. May 410 36.00-40.00 \$2.00-56.00 \$2.00-41.00 \$2.00-20.00 \$43.9-7.90 \$7.00-41.00 \$43.9-7.90 \$7.00-41.00 \$15.90-16.50 \$36.50-40.50 \$97.00-53.00 \$97.00-42.00 \$97.00-42.00 \$19.00-22.00 \$30.00-34.00 Gold 442:00-444.00 Valeurs White Weld S.A.

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U.S. Fighting French Regulation Imposing High Duty on Software

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By Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S.
government and the domestic
data-processing industry have
joined forces to fight a French government regulation levying higher
customs duties on computer programs imported into France.

hes behind them, not just on the tapes or discs that transmit them. The French rule, adopted with little notice two years ago, is only beginning to affect computer and data-processing firms outside France, industry sources said. But its long-term implications are immense: It could cut U.S. and Japanese suppliers out of the sophisti-

cated French market. Most nations traditionally have valued creative commodities such as books or phonograph records according to their material con-tent, not the work that went into producing them. According to a trade law expert in Washington. the new French system is "tantamount to putting a bigger duty on a record by the Mormon Tabernacle Choir than on a record by a

about whether France was motivated by a desire to raise revenue, a wish to assist its own highly developed computer industries, or both. But whatever the reason, software suppliers fear that other countries with sophisticated datathe French system, producing a wave of protectionist measures

"The French are very good at this industry, and what they are trying to do is protect it," said Jerry Dryer, president of the Associa-tion of Data Processing Service Organizations. "They are forcing us, economically, out of the mark-etplace in France."

In fact, industry sources said U.S. suppliers have felt little direct impact from the French rule, partly because IBM and other major data-processing companies have French subsidiaries and partly be-cause the material can be shipped into France duty free through Britain and other countries in the European Community that do not use the French system

"I don't think any companies

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Oct. 12

| Issuer-Miln Caro-Med. | Coupon Next | Bid Asked | Westminster Bit 6-84 | 15-5/16 | 10-22 | 100 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1 Banks

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have actually lost business yet, but if the European Comunity har-monizes its policies internally, we Shark, an assistant to William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representa-

tion" of international customs

The problem arose in 1980 when EC nations acceded to an international agreement on customs valuation. The French customs service, in an official bulletin instructing its agents how to apply the code, said duties on computer software were to be levied on "the total billed price, including the costs relative to the development of the program when these are included in the price."

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Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 75. = Dfls., 76 p. CDR) will be deducted.

After 28.2-1983 the div. will only be paid

After 28-2-1983 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. arx with Dils. 3,05 net, in accordance with the Japa-

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY Amsterdam, 6th October, 1982.

Repty in confidence with credentials by October 29 Inc. Mr. Higgsim, CCS COMMUNICATION CONTROL INC.



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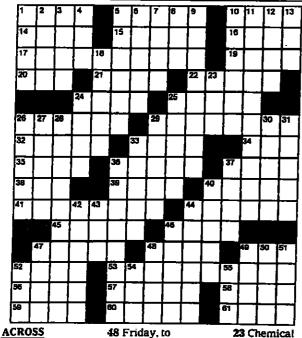
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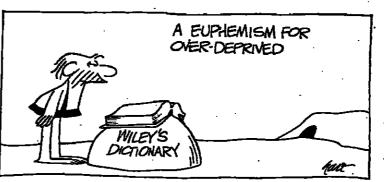




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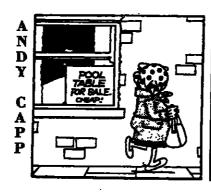


























THELAW







Print answer here: A (Answers tomorrow) Yesterday's Jumbles: ROUSE YEARN POLICY DRAGON Answer: Expected to get in touch with a receiver-YOUR EAR

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris



IT WAS SURE LUCKY YOU NAMED ME DENNIS... CAUSE THAT'S WHAT EVERBODY CALLS ME.

BOOKS

CAMP

By Alan Saperstein, 248 pp. \$12.95. Ticknor & Fields, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Charles Gaines

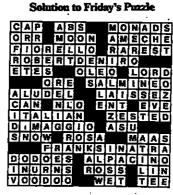
A LAN SAPERSTEIN'S second novel. "Camp." calls up an image: an early summer morning in a glade surrounded by old heavy trees; an arrow flies across the glade, glint-ing in the sun, bores into one of the old trees, shivers for a second and is still; nothing else happens, This novel is that quick and savage, that mysteriously menacing and dreamlike. It is a horror story told around a campfire, a nightmare spinning together obsession, demented power and the violation of innocence. In one of its scenes a melancholy little boy who is given to seizures, the stuttering son of a poet, saws off with a stone and with "innocent intensity" the head of a sparrow to see what makes it sing. The entire novel does something like the same thing, and does it so graphically that it will very likely haunt you for some time after you have finished reading. Saperstein, whose first novel, "Mom Kills Kids and Self," was widely praised, is a wonderfully vivid writer. If in his efforts to bring words to the eye he is capable of occasional sentences as ungainly as, "Like loco-motive smoke and track clacks, Geoff Thomason let out a chain of chest rales and shallow breaths in ironic counterpoint to his inch by inch manuvering toward the examination room," he is also capable of ones precise and luminous with meaning:
"It was an image that never changed, not even in the smallest detail, and yet it had no detail. It was indescribable: it just was, the way one's image of school just is, or of army life, or of the business world, or a stay in a hospital, or of traveling abroad, marriage, old age, death, all images that time and

in braille, images we feel rather than The particular image being discussed here is the archetypal one of a summer camp where secure, stordy children play and study nature and sing and hike and dance and swim in a fresh, healthy environment, and that image is articulated by alluring prose and photographs in a brochure prepared by the Geoff Thomason men-tioned above. When Thomason was 14 months old his parents abandoned him in his high chair, accidentally, for three days to go on a belated honey-moon. Out of hunger and thirst, Thomason ate his own thumb and he never got over it. His mentor and healer is a towering, rock-hard chiropractor named Dr. Stone who has genius in his hands and a deranged mission to adjust the spine of the entire world.

instinct have printed onto our brains

Stone and Thomason co-found Camp Freedom and attract to it a small group of variously abandoned little boys, none of them secure or sturdy, and two counselors, Francis and Frances, who learn on their arrival there that the real Camp Freedom does not correspond very well to Thomason's image. In the New Jersey Pine Barrens, the place has no playing fields or tennis courts, no theater or science lab or bridle paths, not even running water or toilets or electricity, but only a small collection of collapsing cabins, a leech-filled stream and a scabby clearing.

It becomes apparent, irrevocably nd immediately, as things do in a dream, to the boys, to Frances and Francis, to a number of other young counselors who show up later, and to Gus, a boozy old local who is captured and forced by Stone to serve as the camp cook (the novel's sometimes narrator), that they are caught here pinned like so many butterflies to



Camp Freedom by Stone's obsessions, We are told that there is no cruel ambition, no secret depravity to be found in the characters of Stone and Thomason, "Only the relentless desire of the one to save the world and of the other to spread the gospel. And that," observes old Gus, "was even more ternitying than pure and simple malevo-

In his efforts to purge the campers of physical and mental illness. Stone regularly and painfully adjusts their small backs on a rack-like chrome table; he dangles them over the leech-infested stream; he threatens to throw them into ditches full of their own waste. Incidents of horror, stark as raisins stuck into the dough of the commonplace, begin to multiply. The sparrow is murdered, as are two local dwarfs who have a grudge against the camp. One how disappears, another goes catatonic, and another permanently sleepless in trying not to wet his bed. A parent, then a policeman "without jurisdiction," more parents, and finally a television news team, come and go, again as in a nightmare, with no power to help, no power to change the landscape of the nightmare or to alter its course — a course which brings both Camp Freedom and Camp, finally, to a truly chill-

Just before he escapes that end,
Gus, the bewigged, grizzled, humane
narrator, tells a story to the campers around a camplise, a story that serves as a little paradigm for the novel. Be-fore he begins it, one of the boys asks if the story is scary.

"All stories are scary," says Gus,
"Camp" is a story and it is very scary, but it is also very skillfully written and completely gripping, and all of us need to be scared from time to

Charles Gaine's last novel was "Dangler." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 onkstores throughout the United States. Weeks on st are not necessarily consecutive.

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2	MASTER OF THE GAME, by	•
	Sidney Sheldon	1
3	THE VALLEY OF HORSES, by	_
	Jean M. Auel	2
4	E.T. THE EXTRA-TERRES-	
	TRIAL STORY BOOK, by	
	William Kotzwinkle	3
5	DIFFERENT SEASONS, by	
	Stephen King	- 4
6	LACE, by Shirley Contan	8
7	CROSSINGS, by Damielle Steel	7
8	THE PARSIFAL MOSAIC, by	•
	Robert Ludium.	¥
•	THE BRADIS	-

9 THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER, by Jeffrey Archer.
10 19 PURCHASE STREET, by Gerald Browns ... 11 5

II THE MAN FROM ST.
PETERSBURG, by Ken Follett ... 12 22

THE CASE OF LUCY
BENDING, by Lawrence Sanders 10 12

MONSIGNOR QUIXOTE, by
Grabam Greene ... 4

THE 13TH VALUE ...

14 THE 13TH VALLEY, by John M.
Del Vecchio 15 CLOAK OF DARKNESS, by

NONFICTION

Kushner
INDECENT EXPOSURE, by
David McClintick

David McClintick

THE G POST, by Alice Kahn
Ladas, Beverly Winpple and John
D. Perry

EDIE, by Jean Stein, edited with
George Plimpton

PRINCESS, by Robert Lapey

NO BAD DOGS: The Woodhouse
Way, by Barbara Woodhouse
Way, by Barbara Woodhouse
ATLANTIC HIGH, by William
Backley Jr.

Buckley Jr.

HOW TO MAKE LOVE TO A
WOMAN, by Michael Morgen-A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by

Shel Silverstein

THE ONE MINUTE MANAGER, by Kenneth Blanchard
and Spencer Johnson

4 A FEW MINUTES WITH ANDY
ROONEY, by Andrew A Rooney.

WEIGHT WATCHERS FOOD
PLAN DIET COOKBOOK, by
Jean Nidetch.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE of the most popular feats of the great Harry Houdini was to put himself in some dangerous and mprobable situation, manacled in a box in a river for example and then make a triumphant escape.

Two bridge players are on record in the literature of the game as having taken this hair-raising procedure one step further, in a technical way: They step turther, in a technical way. They deliberately refused to escape. In both cases, as one might expect, the vulnerability favored imaginative antics.

Back in 1951. Terence Reese, the

British star, playing in an international trial, contributed a psychic overcali of one no-trump. He held a worthless hand with a long, weak minor suit and one might expect that he would have escaped into that suit when doubled. Instead he stood his ground and went down seven tricks, losing 1,300. His teammates bid and made a vulnerable grand slam, worth 2,210, but he would have shown a profit if the result in the other room had been just 1.430.

The danger of this maneuver, of course, is that the partner may have the tricks to defeat a grand slam and that the penalty will be greater than the value of a vulnerable game to the opposition.

The hero on the second occasion

was Garry Davis of New York, a popular veteran whose death was lament ed by the senior members of the New York bridge fraternity. In the 1959 Knickerbocker Tournament here he held the South cards and heard his partner open one club in third position. After East's take-out double, he decided to confuse the issue with a bid of one no-trump.

West naturally doubled to show reasonable high-card strength, and when this was passed around to Dav-is, he made one of the most imagina-

tive passes in history. A major-suit lead would have defeated the contract by a trick, but West led a diamond and South had eight tricks for a score of 180 points.

In retrospect, East was perhaps wrong to pass his partner's double, but it was certainly difficult to foresee

the danger.

In the replay Davis's teammates, S.
Garton Churchill and Tom Throop,
bid efficiently to six diamonds with the East-West cards. With the spades 3-3, this contract presented no diffi-culty. With another spade break, the declarer would have had to guess the location of the heart queen, not a dif-ficult task after an opening bid by North.

East-West could have saved a few points by saving in seven clubs, going down 1.100. The episode was reported by Churchill in his magnum opus, "Churchill Natural Bidding Style at Contract Bridge,"

NORTH ♥Q943 ♣KQ95 EAST **∳**K86 **◆**AQ94 **∇KJ10 01085** ◇KJ9763 4763 SOUTH (D) ₹652 ♣AJ10842 East and West were voluerable. The bidding:

IN.T. DbL

West led the diamond five

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ONDON — If you care about over and its place in a changing orld, you are a gullible idiot. ast seems to be the assumption the Union of European Football ociations, which rules roughly If the planet's major tourna-

UEFA's disciplinary committee nerged last weekend from its ngest session ever (testimony in left to the new wave of violence at grows cancerlike through the real." ort) to announce punishments as fective as a feather duster apied to the backside of a rhino. ... It is a matter of opinion whether ccer can be held responsible for colors that drapes its colors ound criminal acts capable of aiming or killing. But any feeling at UEFA either has or wants any easure of control evaporates with e black comedy of last weekend's

Linfield, a tiny Northern Irish ub surviving in a truly deadly ctarian country, was fined £400 bout \$684) because some clown the crowd blew a whistle during match against Nentori of Alvinia. Yet neither England nor enmark was brought to task for s e pitched terrace battle -- televthere on Page II south's Copenhagen internation-

Open Might In Even the asbestos caus us cannot be added were burned by member along ton long to that one. Yet UEFA ampounded its crassness with the approximation that the thuggery octolanation that the thuggery oc-· Lett 1.275 GP 24 irm to the game at large was

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a despensent e activide (Megines) a (Teste in tale in

ranger ray regist model. it held up us usune and is in held up us usune and is and st of inner-city violence and is well of or without the aid of gov-The historial state of the stat

yang lang has saled, by fining St. Etienne £8,000 in the language was written and stones, in the language fining Arsenal £1,000 because

versus and the state of the sta urder the game's spirit are emed the transgressing equals of ose whose so-called fans riot: Valencia and Manchester Unit-

tought something of a draw in the state of the control of the state of the control of the state in fought something of a draw in lanchester out of the UEFA cup uctrid United being touched for .350 after scuffles between fans

the return leg in Spain. or regsy to punish. It was against the en was or ome itself, a repeat of the cynical king and bodychecking by nich Barcelona captured the Cup Much linker inners' Cup last spring.

UEFA's referees prove lamentay incapable of applying the rules, ut Rene Eberle, secretary of the sciplinary committee, asked us have faith: UEFA would not let ilencia get away with such thinly sguised thuggery. Indeed it

"Valencia must tremble all the ly to the Banco España, assured

it is of a probable £150,000 gate om its next European battle.
Had UEFA meant to curb the ing tide of Spanish abuse, it uld have confiscated Valencia's al rewards — or, better still uld have turned the cheats out of manuality inde UEFA's rule is a sham. Its com-

atteemen have ambignous vested the withering effects the vioice has on the game's future. From Luxembourg, in the wake UEFA's weekend performance,

me this: "We would rather go to England ice than have your fans here ain. We have no army; our poe force is too small and not uipped to cope with such problgium, Germany and France. If were an island, perhaps we uld stop your people at the port. int we have no chance of keeping

That is how Luxembourg, a city d a stadium shattered by Eng-id's last visit in 1977, looks wn the barrel of the forthcom-2 European championship tiches with England. The bitter mories of Mme. Elaine Cremosecretary of the Luxembourg were doubtless brought flood-back by the televized violence in Copenhagen.

UEFA observers see nothing d are willing to listen to less. A hard, I admit, for Tornmy unger, the Scotsman who was FA's man in Copenhagen, did port a smoke bomb that explodin the English goalmouth and it the Danish FA a £1,350 fine. But Younger left his seat so ickly after the final whistle he

ssed the atrocious fighting he-id the opposite goal, fighting it had simmered throughout and d produced a lesser outburst at

Fed Croker, the English FA secary and a member of the UEFA ciplinary cartel also — does this ne as a surprise? - saw noth-Poor man, he spends his FA days telling colleagues how barrassed he is that the British ernment refuses to help him went English fans' traveling to rope, where they now merely ed to land to cause problems. e rival army of louts awaits and, UEFA might have discovered it bothered a read a five-page sier by the chairman of Man-ster United's official fan club, UEFA laws on segregation are

David Smith, that chairman, was so shocked when Spanish police wrecked his arrangements (and, he claims, began the violence against his body of fans), that he says: "Not unless I was assured of police protection in the stadium, along the routes and at the airport would I dare take supporters abroad again. My conscience couldn't justify my making £600 to

£700 on a trip to Valencia while

the risk of death is so frighteningly

The British government alone can intercept what threatens to be another blot on its country's reputation. But its minister for sport, Neil MacFarlane, is a complacent and ill-informed man who sees the hooligan problem as a figment of press imagination. His foreign office refuses to help the FA or clubs.

There are six European internationals this week. I hope all of them have crowds that are enthusiastic and safe, because unless the real anthorities — governments — take over responsibility from the bogus ones who sit in UEFA headquarters in Berne, we shall soon have no game worth cheering.



Pitchers Bob Forsch of the Cardinals, left, and Milwankee's Mike Caldwell were scheduled to start the World Series opener.

S. Africa Facing Further Isolation

Denis McIldowie, vice-chairman

of the South African Olympic and

National Games Association, had

a different reaction. "There is no

doubt that this is the worst thing

to have happened to South African

Olympic movement," he said.

at the Olympics since 1960.

other fronts.

fired.

ventures.

sport since our expulsion from the

South Africa has not competed

The future also looks bleak on

Between October 1979 and last

April, South Africa staged five world boxing title fights. The local

contender lost in all of them, and

apart from heavyweight Gerrie Coetzee, who is in the United

States hoping for a chance at a third title shot, there are few fight-

Cricket and soccer, envious at

rugby's return to international

lier this year - moves that back-

players, played a series of lacklus-ter matches against South African opposition. The encounters at-

The subsequent three-year test

tracted poor crowds.

ers here with world-class talent.

By Peter Gregson

JOHANNESBURG - The toughened stance toward South Africa adopted by the Com-monwealth Games Federation in Australia last week is a major threat to this country's tenuous international sporting ties after a

two-year boom.

From late 1979 until the end of year, South Africans again matched themselves against the world in a variety of arenas after a bleak decade when sports boycotts were widely used to display international opposition to the country's apartheid racial policies.

But the news this year, mainly for South Africa's sports-mad whites but also for black fans, has not been good. The CGF's adopting a code of conduct aimed at barring all sports contact with South Africa leaves the country facing a yet another period of iso-

The chief victim seems likely to be the white national sport, rugby, which has enjoyed a wealth of international competition during the past two years.

South Africa's national rugby team, the Springboks, made their first major overseas tour for five years last year to New Zealand and to the United States. But the competition while they have remained exiled, staged expensive tours by "rebel" foreign teams earferocity of the protests that greeted their every move in New Zealand seems likely to ensure that it will be their last for a long time.

The new conduct code, which provides for suspension from fu-ture Commonwealth Games for a country whose teams or individuals compete in or against South Africa, also seems certain to jeop-ardize the scheduled 1985 New Zealand rugby tour here.

The next Commonwealth Games will be held in Scotland the ban on players who took part, in-cluding English star Graham Gooch, is likely to deter players from participating in any similar

following year. The British Isles, France, Ireland and a South American rugby

squad have all toured South Africa Even more disastrous was the in the past two years. But planned international soccer tour, which tours by Wales and Scotland have was underwritten to the tune of already been called off and a scheduled tour next year by France, not a Commonwealth member, looks doubtful \$1.5 million but collapsed after three of the scheduled six matches

had drawn poorly.

Three top local black soccer Danie Craven, the South Afri-can Rugby Board president, called the CGF action "an act of cowarclubs boycotted the tour, contending it was a political gimmick and would do nothing to improve the chances of South Africa's being action "an act of cowardice and hypocrisy." He added that rugby's controlling bodies would not be dictated to by the readmitted to the world soccer ad ministrative body, FIFA, which expelled the country in 1976.

Soccer in South Africa is predominantly played and watched by blacks; the boycott, unforeseen by the organizers, meant the tour had no chance of success.

Virdon Is Signed To Manage Expos

MONTREAL --- Bill Virdon, fired this season after seven years as manager of the Houston Astros, signed a one-year contract to manage the Montreal Expos, the club nounced Tuesday.

Virdon, 51, replaces Jim Fann-ing, who has returned to the front office following a season in which the Expos finished third in the National League East, six games behind St. Louis. Fanning took over the team on Sept. 8, 1981, when Dick Williams was fired, and led Montreal to the divisional title.

Virdon, fired by the Astros in An unofficial English cricket August, led Houston to the Westtros barely missed winning the di-vision last year, but in 1982 fin-ished fifth, 12 games behind Atlanta. Virdon has a career won-loss record of 544-522 during manage-rial stints with Pittsburgh, the New York Yankees and Houston.

NFL, Players Agreed On Mediator in Strike The Associated Press

WASHINGTON -- Negotiators for striking players and National Football League club owners agreed Tuesday on Sam Kagel, a San Francisco attorney, as a pri-vate mediator in the 22-day-old strike. Kagel has done independent work in the past for both the league and the players' union.

Meanwhile, the league announced that this weekend's games

have been called off, marking the fourth straight weekend wiped out by the players' strike.

College Football Polls The Associated Press

Lee Associated Press
NEW YORK— The top 20 teams in The Associated Press college footboll poil, with first-plox votes in parantheses, season records and tot points:

L. Washington (31) 5-0-0 1,044 1,046 1,616 909 911 732 710 672 660 572 671 429 403 714 149 141 149 500 500 500 500 500 410 410 400 401 410 510 510 510 510 410 410 410 410 2. Aloboma (13) 2. Pittsbursh (9) 4. Georgia (1) 5. So. Methodist 6. Nebruska 7. Arkonsos 8. Penn St. 9. Notre Dome 9. Notre Dome
18. Artsons St.
11. No. Careline
12. UCLA
13. West Virginia
14. Southern Col.
15. Hilloobs
16. Louislance St.
17. Atlanni
18. Texass
19. Filoride St.
20. Cleynoon United Press Inte

NEW YORK — The United Press Intercentions of board of ceaches top 20 college feetball relites, with first-close votes in parentheses and to top points:

1. Weshington (25) (5-0) 2. Alabama (18) (5-0)

6. Nebroske (4-1) 7. Arkansas (5-0) B. North Carolina (4-1)

Cards, Brewers Tailored to Their Parks

By Thomas Boswell ashington Post Service

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ST. LOUIS - With the World Series set to begin here Tuesday night, baseball was to witness the most dramatic, and perhaps most significant, contrast in playing styles since the National League champions of the 1920s were forced to cope with the home runs of the New York Yankees.

What the Milwankee Brewers, an excellent team built along entirely traditional lines, were to see is a sprint-relay St. Louis Cardinal team that symbolizes a baseball revolution as surely as Babe Ruth's Yankees were the embodiment of the lively ball era.

In fact, within a few days many casual fans may suddenly be stark-ly aware of a trend that those inside the game have been watching much of the last decade: Baseball is becoming two sports, one in cozy grass parks and another in spacious artificial turf pinball ar-

Teams built for one surface especially the denizens of the slowpaced grass world — often find themselves disoriented, dazzled and demoralized when exposed to

the other form of the game. Never before in any World Series has a true turf terror — these Cardinals stole 200 bases while chopping and chipping hits to all fields — played an old-fashioned grass behemoth such as the Brewers, with their 216 homers and their five consecutive hitters averaging 109 runs.

Actually, a grass team has met a turf team only four times in the Series, in 1971, 72, 75 and 76; on the last three occasions, the turf team was the Cincinnati Reds -- a club built around such players as Johnny Bench, Tony Perez and Pete Rose, whose excellence had nothing to do with the fields on which they played.

the difference in approach of the Brewers and Cardinals in this evenly matched Series, only one fact needs citing. The Brewers are first in baseball with 216 home runs while the Cardinals are last with 67 — a power gap of 149. Nothing even remotely approaching that has ever happened.

Both Milwaukee and St. Louis are middle-American cities, proud of maintaining traditional values, perhaps defiantly proud of not fol-lowing the fads of either coast. As Brewer Cecil Cooper said Monday: "I think it's great that we get some new blood in the World Series. Every year, it seems like it's the Dodgers and Yankees" — who met in 1977, '78 and '81. "This will give people a chance to see some new faces."

Both teams, the wisecrack goes, vere built by Cardinal General Manager Whitey Herzog. Obviously, Herzog has completely transformed St. Louis, applying the same ideas that brought him three division titles with the Kansas City

The other edge of the blade is that one of Herzog's many trades was a colossal bonanza for the Brewers. Harry Dalton, the Milwaukee mastermind, relieved Herzog of 1981's most valuable player, Rollie Fingers, along with potential '82 Cy Young winner Pete Vuckovich and all-star catcher Ted Simmons (96 RBIs) in exchange for Lary Sorensen, Sixto Lezcano and Dave Green, How appropriate that Milwaukee's Dalappropriate that manufacture so bar-ton Gang — a band that goes out of its way to look hairy, dirty, ro-gnish and intimidating — should have been sparked to greatness by

a virtual robbery. Be all that as it may, the 1982 Series will probably be best remembered as the first of what may become many vital showdowns between teams so tailored to their

To sense the radical nature of parks, and so antithetical to each the difference in approach of the other, that the home-field advantage suddenly reaches the disproportionate importance usually associated with pro basketball.

The Brewers, winners of the first pennant in franchise history, are a club built along the classic lines of the 1950s Yankees and Dodgers. They have five players with more than 95 RBIs while the Cards have only one. Milwaukee has compotent, if unspectacular, starting pitching as Don Sutton and Vuckovich will follow Game 1 starter Mike Caldwell. The Brewer

infield is wonderfully adept.
On the down side, Milwaukee's defensive range in the outfield was average before Gorman Thomas (a questionable starter Tuesday) hurt his right knee and Ben Oglivie (who probably will start) bruised his ribs last weekend. That range could be even worse now. The Cardinals are just the sort of linedrive, gap-hitting team that could expose the Brewers' limits and injuries, especially here.

Also, Simmons's arm behind the plate has its ups and downs. Down time against the Cardinals, who have seven double-figure bases stealers, led by Lonnie Smith with 68, could be disastrous.

If the Baltimore Orioles could get three steals and work two suc-cessful hit-and-runs in last Sunday's playoff game against Milwaukee, only pleas for mercy may stop the St. Louis basepath The Cardinals have fair-to-mid-

dling starting pitching, a great ballpen with Bruce Sutter and Doug Bair, a slightly above-average offense (fifth in the National League in runs) and a defense with surrealistic range in the outfield and at shortstop, where Ozzie Smith might become a national cult figure

The Cardinals will follow opening-game starter Bob Forsch with

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(Continued From Back Page)

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dujar (15-9). If these hardly seem like the fellows necessary to incarcerate the Brew Crew, whose 891 runs this season were 206 more than St. Louis scored, now hear this: Forsch, Stuper and Andujar allowed only 35 homers in 607 innings. Like the whole St. Louis staff, which only allowed 94 home runs, they specialize in low fastballs that are not unhittable but are often

unhomerable. St. Louis has only three bluechip offensive players — Lonnie Smith (.307, 120 runs scored), Keith Hernandez (.299, 94 RBIs) and George Hendrick (.282, 101 RBIs) -- to the Brewers' six. Even if reliever Fingers remains a mystery man, it seems unlikely that the Brewer staff will give the Cardinals more than a handful of stolen runs. In other words, no easy vic-

In the final analysis, this Series cannot be analyzed. These teams have never played. In fact, it's probable that no two excellent teams that are so opposite have ever met for such high stakes. At least not since the '20s.

The Cardinals could run the tired Brewers to dust, rob them of extra base hits with their outfield speed and neutralize their power with smart pitching and a big park.

Or the Cardinals might not average more than three runs a game under Series tension, and the Brewers, who have four pretty fair slashing "turf" style hitters batting in a row — No. 9 Jim Gantner, Paul Molitor, Robin Yount and Cooper - might have a surprising-

ly easy time.

The best that can be hoped is a fortnight of vivid parrying between these utterly different approaches to the same game.

No two teams ever seemed like

better foils to bring out the best, and expose the worst, in each

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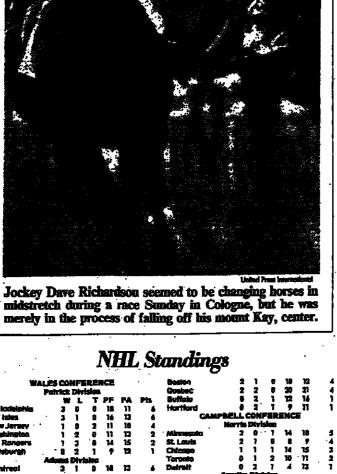
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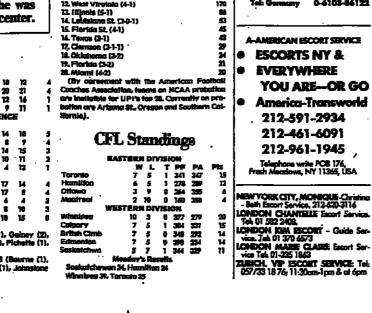
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OBSERVER

Axes on the Right

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A dozen years ago we had "the new left." which could have been more aptly called, "the goofy left." Their goal was to destroy "the system." After-wards, they said, something nice

would come along to replace it. Now we have "the new right." Since it's embodied in President Reagan, who came to power in a landslide, we can't call it "the goofy right" without slandering the American electorate. Still, there are parallels with the now defunct goofy left."

For example, there's the same destructive hostility toward "the system." Whereas the old new leftists talked a fierce attack on "the system," the Reagan people are going at it with wrecking balls and bulldozers and "the system" is

The steel industry is dead in the water, the construction industry dead on the ground floor and the auto industry half dead on its

Both "the new right" and the last decade's leftists attacked "the system" for high-minded motives. The leftists envisioned its replacement by a society in which people would tend flowers and listen to music instead of being greedy and making war. They viewed the government as the root of community evil and wanted it replaced with something which, though never clearly defined, would be — well

The Reagan people are equally down on government and equally utopian in their hopes, though their vision of an ideal America has little to do with music or flo-

Perhaps its best human meta-phor is Secretary of the Interior Watt whose dream of America crowned in glory seems to be an oil well in every flower bed and a logging crew cutting down the bandstand. With the great engines of capitalism thus unleashed the present stultifying "system" will be replaced by something, well, bet-

We are not talking about bad people, we are talking about dreamers who, whether in "new left" or "new right" costuming, hope to uplift the country, about people who cherish the dream so fondly that they are willing to make a mess to see it realized.

Reagan's critics may say that he and his crew are more ruthless

AMERICA CALLING

than the new lefties were, but this is not a valid distinction either. True, "the new left" sometimes contented itself with sticking daisies in rifle barrels, but sometimes they also blew up the physics lab and people inside it.

The chief difference between the two is that the rightists are politically effective and the leftists weren't. This is why the Reagan administration has had more success in attacking "the system" in two years than the leftists had in

And so it is Ronald Reagan rather than Herbert Marcuse, who finds himself presiding over a spreading junkyard of wrecked "system" parts. And it has been left to Reagan, rather than to Professor Marcuse, to discover that something better just doesn't, well, happen, once "the system" starts

There is some evidence that the president is now worried about this. He is starting to fight to re-store some of the shattered tax base which resulted from the "new right" economics he championed last year. The "new right" theory held that by destroying the tax base, capital that had once been absorbed by the government would flow into investment to make the economy boom. It hasn't happened. What has happened is the worst recession in the memory of most living Americans.

A problem of dreamers is they tend to be inflexible in their desire to bring uplift to humanity. And so, in his move to restore some of "the system," the president now faces his first heavy opposition from those on the right who, true believers, hold that genuine economic salvation lies not in restoring the old "system," but in waiting for something, well, better, to

sprout in its ruins. After watching the president's and the Senate's clownish postur-ing on the constitutional amendment to require eternal budget balancing, it's mildly encouraging

to see them at grips with reality.

The new leftists now have mostly got haircuts, put on store-bought clothes and gone to work for corporations, and only a few of the hardiest holdouts accuse them of selling out. I'd say they grew up, which, though possibly sad, is inevitable. We probably don't have a lot of time for the Reagan people to undergo the process. New York Times Service

Virgil Thomson

There Has Been Nothing Novel in Music For a Very Long Time'

By Lon Tuck Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Virgil

Thomson, who is about to be 86, chearily points to a chair on his left and tells you to ait there "because the left ear is the one that hears a little bit. Sit fair-ly close," he adds, "because if you're as far away as the door over there what I will hear will be like the captain of the plane making the motors go wah-wah-wah." Despite his years, Thomson's hearing seems to be the only thing that is either out of whack or out of sorts with the cherubic American sage who had the talent and the tact to collaborate with Gertrude Stein on "Four Saints in Three Acts" and "The Mother of Us All," as well as the

Saints' in Toto

NEW YORK — It was an American opera that had everything — words by Gertrude Stein, music by Virgil Thomson, choreography by Frederick Ashton, production by Laborate and the Laborate and the Company of by John Houseman and the daring use of an all-black operatic cast. Everything but

Now, 48 years after its first and only fully staged perform-ance, "Four Saints in Three Acts' has been completely recorded, much to the delight of the composer.

"It's not a very popular work. It was not made into a movie or recorded or even published at the time of its premiere," Thomson said recently. But it did become a legend, due to a unique concurrence of talents and a freshness of music that combined blues-tinged gospel with Baptist hymns, Spanish rhythms and parodies of operatic recitative.

In 1974, it was performed in concert and a recording was made of excerpts. Last year, a concert performance at Carnegie Hall led to the decision to make a complete recording, which will be issued by Nonesuch Digital Records.

aculty and wit to preside over American music as the critic of the New York Herald Tribuna. Only recently his "A Virgil Thomson Reader" won the National Book Critics Circle Award. Thomson was in Washington for a concert of his music that

launched the Kennedy Center's

"American Composers" series in the Terrace Tneater. The hearing is a problem, be-cause although the device that has been placed in his left ear makes conversation simple enough, the sound of music doesn't come out right anymore. "Notes below violin G are times-quarters flat. Things above mid-dle C are irregularly sharp. On some instruments there are trou-blesome overtones. It makes strings a complexity. I do my best

with trumpets.

So I never so to concerts and the opera, unless I have another reason to go, like be a part of it. And I don't go that much to the And I don't go that much to the theater, though I can hear better in London than in New York. They speak clearly over there. But in New York they speak down and mumble. Frames are good, except in Paris, where they have a weak signal."

One starts to express sympathy about the frustration he must feel and he breaks in breezily, "It's not frustration. It's a condition. That's all. I still write music all the time. You know, there's nothing new about a composer who is

It hasn't occurred to him to be despondent. 'Tm not one of those sad characters who spends half of a life with a shrink. I've never been to a psychiatrist and so I don't feel guilty. I've never been given a reason to feel

Nor is he the kind of aging artist who sees Western culture going to hell in a handbasket at the hands of the younger generation. Quite the contrary. He even approves of the new biography of Nadia Boulanger, which uncovers a few not entirely complimentary details about the legendary French teacher who was Thomson's friend.

"It's not a very good book, but it does get into print some infor-mation that needs to be there. Perhaps this is the beginning of



Thomson, nearing 86: "I still write music all the time."

the debunking. But that's not all bad. Why should Nacia — any more than Toscanini or even Jesus Christ — be able to fly on a cloud into eternity without even a

He does not, though, pretend that either music or painting is in anything like a Golden Age. "There are dips and there are crests and this is a dip. There has been nothing novel in music for a very long time. The nearest thing to a new movement is Philip Glass, and Reich and Riley. It's not radically new, but maybe it is

Over the years Thomson has amassed as wide a circle of friends - although feuds erupt from time to time — as anyone in music.

He has composed about 100 musical portraits of them, written during sittings much as a painter would do an oil portrait. Ten of them were on the program, including four premieres. They follow a standard formula, even in the titles, as in, for instance, "Persistently Pastoral: Aaron Copland (Oct. 16, 1942)." "I have to do these from life," he explains. "I take a pad and a pencil

and look at you and keep writing notes. I have found that my attention span in these works is about an hour and a half, so that means that most of them are short. One difference from the painters is that they like to keep sitters awake by jabbering at them, But I don't want any talk. I can't write music and talk at the same time. They are welcome to sleep or read a book, though. That day with Aaron he came over and just sat. I don't remem-ber whether I gave him lunch or At his apartment in New

York's Chelsea Hotel, Thomson says, "These days I answer letters and write music. And when I have nothing else to do I take a nap or read a book." He prefers spy and detective novels. His income is ample and, he points out with a twinkle, "the apartment is under rent control." At the end of the interview, at

the home of a friend here, Thomson insists on providing an escort to the elevator. As the door slides open he

shakes hands and cautions with a touch of glee, "Be sure to clean up anything I said that was ob-

PEOPLE 'Me Tarzan, Bye Koo

Prince Amèrew is cutting short his Caribbean vacation with American-born actress Kathleen (Koo) Stark, Buckingham Palace said Tuesday, Andrew, 22, second-oldest son of Queen Mirabeth II, made an "entirely personal deci-sion" to curtail the vacation and will return alone to Britain on Wednesday, a polace spokeswoman said. The announcement came on a day when British news photographers got what they wanted a front-page picture of Andrew, bare-chested, during his post-Falk-lands holiday with Stark in Mustique, in the Grenedine islands. "Me Tarzan, You Koo," headlined The Sun, one of three London newspapers featuring the photo of Andrew, shown amid trees and Andrew, shown and trees and bushes purportedly searching for photographers who followed him to the Caribbean hideaway. A week of froat-page publicity about Andrew's romance with Stark, 25, an actress who has appeared nude in her films, appeared to be wearing on some members of Britain's royal family. The Daily Mirror, in a story headlined, "His Royal Rudeness," told of how Prisce Edward, 18, snapped at a columnist who phoned him in New Zealand, where the youngest son of Queen Elizabeth is a teacher. The columnist said he called simply to ask A televison movie about the nist said he called simply to ask Edward how he enjoyed his new post, and got the reply, "Just what the hell do you think you're doing? You've got a right nerve! What on earth gives you the right to call me?" But Diama, Princess of Wales made a joke of the attention given. to her brother-in-law Andrew, who was best man when she married Prince Charles last year. Arriving

mass of Fleet Street news photo-graphers. "I thought you'd all be out in Mustique," she quipped. Meanwhile Diana was voted the best-dressed woman in Britain by an overwhelming majority of Woman magazine readers, the publication reported. Alabama, a young band that played for tips just two years ago, capped its rise to stardom by winning the Entertainer of the Year award and two other honors from the Country Music Association.
The four-piece band from Fort

Payne, Alabama, also won Vocal

Group of the Year and Instrumen-

tal Group of the Your at the 16th

1 year of the

at Heathrow Airport in one of her

few appearances since giving birth to a son last summer, Diana

feigned surprise when she saw a

Grand Ole Opry House is ville, Tennessee, Alabama ale voted top entertainer by the Academy of Country Music May, Wille Nesser, a former B selection and veteran country former, woo two awards - & of the Year for "Always of Mind," and Albana of the Year Mind, and Albata of the Year
the albam by the same mane
ways on My Mind," was vo
Song of the Year in awards go
writers Johnny Christogo
Wayne Thompson and id
James Ricky Skaggs, who is
upon the recording scene less of
a year ago, wan the Top Male v
calist honor. Jame Fische was o
san Female Vocalist of the Y

Princess Grace of Monaco, ring Charyl Land, will go shead spite the death of the princes: with a new title, the produce.
After Princess Grace died stroke on Sept. 14, following automobile accident, it was to tain if Embassy Television ABC would proceed with project. The two-hoter drams originally planned, will begin ing Princess Grace's teer-age yeard culminate with her working Princes Rainier, Earliers S. 55. atti, Embassy vice president. The film had been titled American Princess," but has be renamed. The Grace Kelly Stor Brogliatti said Embassy execus had consulted with the prince family and agreed to observe official mourning period, w ends Dec. 14, except for requir contractual commitments.

The Academy Award-wines actor Richard Dreyfuss was an by his seat belt when his sports flipped over in Beverly Hills, O forma, but faces a drug-related vestigation stemming from the cident. Dreyfuss, who played sculptor paralyzed by an a crash in his last-movie. Who Life Is It Anyway?" is in good on dition at Cedars-Sinai Medi-Center after his car overture Sunday and slammed into a pa tree. Police LL. Ross Olson said small amount of white powder lieved to be cocaine was found Dreyfuse's car and that the a was "booked in absentia" for vestigation of driving under the fluence of alcohol or drugs ; possession of a controlled

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